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THE CAUCASIAN.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,
By MARION BUTLER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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THE CAUCASIAN.

Pure Democracy and White Supremacy.

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IF YOU WOULD LIKE
To communicate with about ten thousand of the best country people in this section of North Carolina then do it through the columns of THE CAUCASIAN. No other paper in the Third Congressional District has as large a circulation.

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THE CAUCASIAN, Clinton; Progressive Farmer, Raleigh; Rural Home, Wilson; Farmer's Advocate, Tarboro; Salisbury Watchman, Salisbury; Alliance Sentinel, Goldsboro; Hickory Mercury, Hickory; The Rattler, Whitakers; Country Life, Trinity College; Mountain Home Journal, Asheville; Agricultural Bee Goldsboro; Columbus News, Whiteville, N. C.; The Business Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
Capt. A. S. Peace, editor of Alliance Department, Oxford, N. C.
Each of the above-named papers are requested to keep the list standing on the first page and add others, provided they are duly elected. Any paper failing to advocate the Ocala platform will be dropped from the list promptly. Our people can now see what papers are published in their interest.

PROFESSIONAL COLUMN.

W. R. ALLEN. W. T. DORTCH.
ALLEN & DORTCH,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
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Will practice in Sampson county. feb27—tf

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Prompt personal attention will be given to all legal business. je 7-1yr

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11 AND 13 COMMERCE ST.,
NORFOLK, VA.
Owned and controled by Alliance men for handling farm produce.
COTTON AND PEANUTS
SPECIALTIES.
Don't sell before writing for particulars.
J. J. ROGERS, Manager.
P. O. BOX 212.s sept24—tf

Clinton Loan Association.
All persons indebted to this Association, by accounts or overdrafts, must make payment AT ONCE, or action will be taken
Persons otherwise indebted are urgently requested to see me at once.
Parties holding claims against this Association are again requested to file them.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 2 P. M. to 4 P. M.
W. A. DUNN, Receiver.
January 21st, 1892 —4t

THE EDITOR'S CHAIR.

HOW THINGS LOOK FROM OUR STAND POINT.

The Opinion of The Editor and the Opinion of Others which we Can Endorse on the Various Topics of the Day.

Hill is getting in his fine machiae work in North Carolino. The politicinas in nearly every town have suddenly broken out for him. When you hear them talk, you are not impressed with the fact that they are for him because they have deliberately come to the conclusion that he is the best man, but they talk rather as interested partisans. There are not enough offices for him to give a fat one to every politician in the State who is not red hot for him. We knew a man once who, when a candidate for sheriff, promised every township politician with any influence that he should be his deputy sheriff. The man was elected sheriff, but fifty-nine men were disappointed in not being made deputy.

Ex-Governor Holden, who died at his home in Raleigh, a short time since, is a man of history. He was a Democrat before the war, and was editor of the Raleigh Standard. Thirty years ago, he drifted to the Republicans carrying his journal with him. President Johnson appointed him provisional governor of the State during re-construction, and he was elected to a second term. He was impeached by the Legislature and since that time he hae lived quietly at his home. He tried several times to have his disabilities removed, but without success.

W. & W. RAILROAD AND THE R. R. COMMISSION.

The people have won a great victory. The most important decision rendered by the Supreme Court in ten years, if not since the war, was the one last week making the branch roads of the Wilmington & Weldon railroad subject to taxation like other property. All this grew out of a provision in the Railroad Commission bill making it one of the duties of the Commissioners to investigate all property of railroads on which exemption from taxation was claimed, and when they thought the exemption was not warranted, to assess for taxation such property, etc. The Commissioners, after investigating the charter of the W. & W. railroad, decided that the branch roads of said company were liable for taxation and that the exemption in the charter a, plied only to the main line—the company refused to pay the taxes, their property was seized, they got an injunction, the case was heard before Judge Connor, an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. That body decides that the branch roads are liable to taxation. The main line is only 154 miles long. The branch roads amount to 291 miles in length. This adds several million dollars of taxable property.

Where is the man who opposed the Railroad Commission, said it would do no good and cost the State a lot of money? Besides this, when the next General Assembly meets it will pass a law to collect from the company back taxes on each branch roads for every year since each road was built. The W. & W. Company has shown bad spirit about this matter. They have tried to prevent the case from being heard before our own State Courts. They wanted it heard before the Federal Judge Bond. His decision would most probably would have been in favor of the railroads. The W. & W. Company have appealed to the United States Supreme Court. But as this case does not conflict with the Dartmouth College case, we have some hopes the United States Court will sustain our State Court.

STATE CONVENTION.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic party met in Raleigh last week and decided to hold the next State Convention in that city May 18th. There will be only one Convention. This will nominate the candidates for State officers and elect delegates to the National Convention. The Convention will meet early in order to give the farmers a better chance to attend, as they will be less busy then than in June.

Don't offer the farmers and laborers sympathy and charity when they need justice. They don't ask for your pity, but for justice. Give them that and you will have no occasion on which you can trouble yourselves about your sympathy.

Mr. William Springer, chairmen of the Ways and Means Committee, is very sick, and fears are entertained that he will not recover.

IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

A committee of telegraph operators appeared before the Railroad Commission yesterday and presented a petition asking that, if within the jurisdiction of the Commission, that they appoint a competent man to examine all telegraph operators reporting trains, forbidding the employment of any one under twenty-one years, and that they shall be unencumbered with others duties while performing work as train reporters; and that if the Commissioners hold that they have not jurisdiction that they take such steps as are necessary in calling the matter to the next session of the General Assembly. The operators make the request for the reason that many are employed to do such duties who are said to be incompetent. The petition also asks that it be made a misdemeanor for any operator to signal trains wrong, cause accidents, &c.—News and Observer.

This is in the right direction, but the Commissioners should go further and see that every operator is competent to serve the public. An operator who can do the railroad business at small stations is often totally incompetent to send and receive general messages for the public. The railroads simply look for a cheap man who can do their work. The public will never get any better service till it demands it.

GIVE 'EM GATLING GUNS INSTEAD OF JUSTICE.

The Wilmington Messenger says:

"Indianapolis has 110,000 population and but 110 policemen. It is too small to quell a riot or wide-spread disorder. They ought to have a half dozen Gatling guns and his improved police gun."

The Messenger seems to think that Gatling guns is the remedy for unjust laws, corporate greed and oppression. Plutocracy was the cause of the riot in Indianapolis. There the Gatling guns should rather be used on the plutocrats than apon the poorly paid and overworked employees who were forced to the wall. We would show more humanity and come nearer doing our duty as journalists if we would investigate and expose the causes in such cases.

TAXED PROPERTY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The aggregate value of the real and personal property in North Carolina is shown to be, as listed for taxation, $262,786,816. This is divided as follows: Listed by white citizens, $234,109.56; by colored citizens, $8,018,446; value of bank stock, $1,950,197; value of railway property as assessed by the railway commission, $18,719,605. Many millions more will be added by the Railroad Commission under the recent decision of the courts. The four counties in which the valuations are the largest are Wake, $10,921,228; Buncombe, 10,663,140; Mecklenburg, $9,900,082; New Hanover, $8,695,172. This is the first time that separate statements have been prepared showing the property owned by the blacks ans whites. This is done in accordance with an act of the last legislature. We give the following counties:

Sampson,	$2,642,390
Johnston,	4,336,752
Harnett,	1,750,978
Cumberland,	3,000,955
Moore,	3,000,006
Bladen,	1,862,362
Pender,	1,466,310
Onslow,	1,668,593
Jones,	1,054,929
Wayne,	5,278,151

This is by no means all the property in these counties, bnt it is all that is listed for taxation. Some property is greatly uner-valued and some evades any taxation.

PUBLIC SPEAKING

In Clinton, Tuesday, March 15th

Col. Harry Skinner and President Marion Butler will sperk in Clinton on Tuesday, March 12th. Speaking will commence at 10:30. President Butler will discuss the St. Louis demands and the outlook for remedial legislation. Col. Skinner will discuss the Sub-Treasury Plan. His is an able one, and all should hear him. He is a man of fine address and an eloquent and impressive speaker. The ladies in town and country are invited to attend. Every man who is NOT a member of the Alliance is especially requested to attedd.

The best bill for the promotion and protection of inter-state commerce would provide for the acquisition by the government of the trunk lines of railroads. Think what a fix we would be in if the postal service was in the hands of numerous warring, competing and demoralizing corporations.—St. Louis Chronicle.

The man is of more benefit than the dollar, and than man, or set of men, who does injury to his fellowman to gain a dollar, does an injury to society, and it is the duty of society to hold those men accountable.

The preamble and platform adopted by the Confederated Industrial Organizations at St. Louis is a strong document. It is the second Declaration of American Independence.

Political parties who use their political influence in favor of the few against the people does an injury; and the people should hold that party responsible.

AN ADDRESS

TO THE BROTHERHOOD OF THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Great Industrial Conference

Having been honored with a commission from you as a delegate to the Industrial Conference to St. Louis on the 22nd inst., we, the undersign, deem it due that we should render, at the earliest practical moment, a truthful statement of the work accomplished and of our action as your representatives in that body.

The six organizations embraced in the official call issued by the Committee on Confederation, were represented by seven hundred and thirty seven properly accredited delegates. To these were added the delegates of seven other kindred organizations, (on the recommendation of the Committee on Credentials) making in the aggregate over one thousand delegates, and representing almost every State in the Union. The Committee on Platform consisted of one hundred and twenty members, representing every State and every organization. This Committee labored faithfully and without intermission for fourteen hours and presented as their unanimous report the following:

PREAMBLE.

This, the first great labor conference of the United States and the world, representing all divisions of urban and rural organized industry, assembled in National Congress, invoking upon its action the blessing and protection of Almighty God, puts forth to and for the producers of the nation this declaration of union and independence. The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation. We meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot box, Legislatures and Congress and touches even the ermine of the bench.

The people are demoralized. Many of the States have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places in order to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are subsidized or muzzled; public opinion is silenced; business is prostrated; our homes are covered with mortgages; labor is impoverished and land concentrating in the hands of capitalists; urban workmen are denied the rights of organization for self-protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wages; a hireling standing army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down and they are rapidly degrading to the European conditions; the fruits of toil of millions are bodily stolen to build up colossal fortunes unprecedented in the history of the world, while their possessors dispise the republic and endanger its liberty.

From the same prolific wound of Governmental justice breed the two great classes, paupers and millionaires. The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders; silver, which has been accepted as a coin since the dawn of history has been demoralized to add to the purchasing power of gold by decreasing the value of all forms of property, as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is proposely abridged to fatten usuers, bankrupt enterprise and enslave industry.

A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on the two continents and is taking posession of the world. If not met and overthrown at once it forbodes terrible social convulsions, destruction of cilization or the establishment of an absolute despotism.

In this crisis of human affairs the intelligent working people and producers of the United States have come together in the name of peace, order and security, to defend liberty, prosperity and justice. We declare our union and independence, we assert our purpose through our political organization, which represents our principles; we charge that the controlling influence, dominating the old political parties has allowed the existing dreadful conditions to develop without serious effort to restrain or prevent them. Neither do they now intend to accomplish reform. They have agreed to ignore in the coming campaign every issue but one.

They propose to drown the outcries of the plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff, so that corporations, National banks, rings, trusts, watered stocks, demonetization of silver and the oppression of usurers may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes and children upon the altar of mammon; to destroy the popes of the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from the great lords of plunder.

We assert that a political organization, representing the political principles herein, is necessary to redress the grievance which we complain, assembled on the anniversary of the birth of the illustratious man who led the first great revolution on this continent against oppression; filled with sentiments, which actuated that grand general, we seek to restore the Government of the republic into the hands of the "plain people" with whom it originated. Our doors are open to all parts of the compass. We ask all honest men to join with and help us, in order to restrain the extortions of aggregated capital; to drive the money changers out of the temple; to form a perfect union; establish justice; insure domestic tranquility; provide for common defence; promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty for our posterity.

PRESIDENT L. L. POLK,
Who Presided over the St. Louis Convention.

We do ordain and establish the following platform of principles:

1st. We desire the union of the labor forces of the United States this day accomplished, permanent and perpetual. May its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the Republic and the uplifting of mankind.

2nd. Wealth belongs to him who created it. Every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery. If ony one will not work, neither shall he eat. The interests of rural and urban labor are the same; their enemies are ideatical.

PLATFORM.

1.—FINANCE.

A.—We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the General Government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and without the use of banking corporations, a just and equitable means of circulation, at a tax not to exceed two per cent., as set forth in the Sub-Treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or some better system, also by payments in discharge of the obligation for public improvements.

B.—We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

C.—We demand an amount of circulating medium to be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

D.—We demand a graduated income tax.

E.—We believe that the money of the Treasury should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and, hence, we demand all National and State revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the Government economically and honestly administered.

F.—We demand that Postal Savings banks be established by the Government for the safe deposite of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

2.—LAND.

The land, including all natural resources of wealth, is the heritage of all people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now held by aliens should be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only.

3.—TRANSPORTATION.

A.—Transportation being a means of exchange and public necessity the Government should own and operate the roads in the interest of the people.

B.—The telegraph and telephone, like the postal system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by Government in the interest of the people.

While some parts of the above address may seem, at a glance, to make partizan political distinctions, yet upon careful study one will clearly see that it is non-partizan, and further, will be impressed with the truth of its premises and the ability of the committee who framed it. It was adopted with only a few dissenting votes and the platform was adopted unanimously and received with great applause. The Conference having completed its work as a representative body, then adjourned sine die.

THE MASS-MEETING.

After the adjournment a Mass-Meeting was called, in which a great many delegates took part as citizens, together with number who were not delegates to the Conference, and proceeded to take steps looking to political action. The result was a call for a National Convention, to be held the 4th day of next July in the city of Omaha, Nebraska. This action was entirely distinct from the work of the conference of Labor Organization to which you sent us as your representatives.

It will be seen that the Conference did not by its action did not bind any one of the organizations represented nor any member thereof to the support of any particular political party. In a spirit of concession and compromise all the various States and sections and all shades of political opinion, sought only the common good of the whole people, and with remarkable unanimity adopted a declaration of principles which in their judgment will restore peace, prosperity and justice to the country. It will also be observed that this declaration or platform embodies essentially the great principles enunciated by our Order at St. Louis in 1889, at Ocala in 1890 and at Indianapolis in 1891. The undersigned therefore unanimously and heartily gave their endorsemen to these principles.

Impressed with the solemn conviction that the enactment of these principles into law and the faithful enforcement of the law, will bring relief to our distressed industrial people and inure to the common good of all interests and classes, we earnestly appeal to all Alliancemen and all patriots, of whatever calling, to aid us in electing to office only such men as will faithfully execute the laws. It is gratifying to state that all the Southern States were represented in the body and every delegate voted for the platform.

MARION BUTLER.
W. C. WILCOX,
J. F. BRINSON,
J. T. B. HOOVER,
E. C. BEDDINGFIELD,
P. H. MASSEY,
J. F. JOHNSON,
A. C. SHUFORD,
T. M. KENT,
J. C. BROWN.

THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

BY N. A. DUNNING.

Again the people have demonstrated their ability to withstand temptation, act with moderation and stand firmly upon principle. The trickster, traitor and wiley politician have been confounded, and the disorganizer with all his ilk has been ingloriously defeated. Well laid plans to disrupt, side track, or load down the movement with objectionable features met with a similar fate and the wrath, chicanery and wickedness of its enemies, were made to serve the cause of justice and reform. Out of that tangled mass of inharmonious opinions, diversity of sentiment, and distrust of each other, has evolved a declaration of principles that will ever challenge the admiration of a free people. Nothing save a righteous cause guided by the hand of Omnipotent Justice could have terminated in such a happy, beneficial and almost unexpected manner. Let those who are inclined to scoff and treat lightly of this movement consider carefully its origin, growth and the result of this meeting, for there is a lesson contained in its history that will some time be declared from the house top. It is true that this meeting marked a crucial period in the life of this reform effort, but the fact is, nevertheless, certain that the test was squarely and honestly met. That there were mistakes of minor importance made that a convention of machine politics would have avoided is doubtless true, but these very mistakes confirm the honesty of purpose which actuated those present. Taken altogether, its counterpart was never witnessed before on American soil.

Such a rugged protes against present conditions, backed up by the rising tide of educational enlightment, and the well known continuity of action which obtains among the class making it, cannot be much longer ignored, but will sooner or later be recognized in its fullest sense. This action will result immediately in a show of hands, and, as in the the days of Gideon, cowards and traitors will go to the rear.

The number who have been counted as in this reform will be materially lessened, but the quality will be greatly improved. All manner of excuses will be given for deserting the banner of reform, and the most unreasonable and extravagant propositions will be brought forward to sustain this defection. Men who have stood in the advance as trusted counselors, and leaders will be seen in the near future marching in the ranks of the despoilers of the people. Men who have climbed the ladder of fame, and reached positions of honor and trust through the confidence and assistance of the rank and file of this reform, will betray that trust, make merchandise of their positions, and, like the dog, return in due time to their vomit. It was ever thus, and ever will be, until the rule of the people is complete

[Continued on Second Page.]

THE COAL COMBINE.

REV. MR. DIXON SPEAKS OF IT IN HIS INTRODUCTION.

Humanity Divine—The Preacher Denies the Current View of Total Depravity. Christians Do Not Hold Such Views Thereon as Alleged by Robert Ingersoll.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Mr. Dixon preceded his sermon in Association hall this morning by a review of the recent combination of the anthracite coal kings of Pennsylvania. He said:

The most gigantic railroad deal in the history of the world has just been consummated in Wall street. The anthracite coal output of America is controlled by five railroads. Four of these roads have entered into a combination—the Reading, Lehigh Valley, Jersey Central, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The combination represents a total of real and watered stock to the enormous amount of $800,000,000. It is declared that the earnings of this trust will be over $100,000,000 annually. We do not doubt it.

WALL STREET MANIACS.

The scene on the Stock exchange when the announcement of this deal was made beggars description. Men plunged and shrieked and jumped and yelled like maniacs. Millions hung in the balance of a moment. It was a day never to be forgotten even on the floor of this daily pandemonium.

It was enough to move men to madness and transform a market into a hell of greed and speculative lust. These stocks, in spite of the burden of tons of water, leaped upward some $8,000,000 within a few ticks of the clock. Visions of imperial splendor flashed before the surging crowd of genteel gamblers. Nor was there any decline in prices. Fabulous fortunes were made in an hour. It was an hour that should interest profoundly the whole nation. Those who have best reason to know declare that it means an advance of fifty cents a ton on the price of coal.

$20,000,000, ALL PROFIT!

This means that the masses of the people will be robbed of $20,000,000 more annually in a tax on their firesides to furnish the sinews of war for our Napoleons of finance as they walk from throne to throne and dream of new worlds to conquer. Yes, for all this inflated stock, for all these fictitious values, for all these enormous profits, somebody must pay—for the men who have done this trading have scarcely crooked their little fingers. From certain quarters there rises the cry about trusts, monopolies, combinations and conspiracies against competitive trade. The power of law is invoked to break up the conspiracy!

NONE OF YOUR BUSINESS.

But why all this noise? What has the law to do with such a combination? Such a deal is a perfectly legitimate climax to our system of commercial war. The inevitable end of all competition is combination. Combination is the only possible fruit of such a system. At present our railroads are owned and run by private capital. Have not two roads the same right to combine under one management as one road to combine capital in the beginning? Certainly. What business is it to you or me if the owners of these roads enter into a partnership? The roads belong to their stockholders. They invested their money for gain. They did not build or buy those roads for philanthropic purposes. They went into it to make money for themselves. They did not invest for the purpose of furnishing fuel to poor people who are cold. You allow them to own these public highways. They will charge you just what they please for carrying your coal. If they feel like it they will raise the price of coal fifty cents a ton. The engines, tracks, cars, belong to the managers. They will advance the price *a dollar* a ton if they feel inclined! It is none of your business. If you do not like it you can whistle. If you don't want to buy coal, let it alone. You can burn wood, oil, gas, electricity.

THE REMEDY.

Yes, there is a remedy. Just one. All other remedies only play with the problem and pile up wrath against the day of wrath. The time has come when the government must assume control of the people's highways and run them in the interests of the people.

HIGHWAYS AND HIGHWAYMEN.

Streets and public roads were the highways of past centuries. The railroad is the highway of modern times. The king owned the old highway. The king must own the new highway or the new highwaymen will own the king.

HUMANITY DIVINE.

Suffer the little children to come unto me; forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven.—Mark x, 14.

And one of the malefactors which were hanged railed on him. But the other answered and rebuking him said, We receive the due reward of our deeds, but this man has done nothing amiss. And he said, Jesus, remember me when thou comest in thy kingdom. And He said unto him, Verily I say unto thee, today shalt thou be with me in paradise.—Luke xxiii. 39-43.

Colonel Ingersoll says that "Christianity has taught that the whole human race is by nature depraved, and that if God should act in accordance with his sense of justice all of the sons of men would be doomed to eternal pain. Human nature has been derided, has been held up to contempt and scorn, all our desires and passions denounced as wicked and filthy." That is to say, Colonel Ingersoll declares at this late day that Christianity teaches the doctrine of Total Depravity. Again we find the colonel at his old tricks. He sets up a man of straw that he may knock him down for the amusement of the crowd. He is again hunting for imaginary gain.

A FIRE HUNT.

In a wild district of the south two men went out on a certain night to hunt deer in what is known as a "fire hunt"—two men, with their guns, and a boy to hold the light. Suddenly one of the hunters saw the gleam of the eye of his deer in the distance in the forest. The crack of his rifle announced to his friends that they had found game.

"That deer shone up bright," he said in a self satisfied tone as he loaded his gun.

They started in the direction of the prize, but in astonishment they saw another blue light appear in another direction. Again he fired, again the light went out. Again they sought for their deer and found it not.

"Very strange," said the hunter, "but I've only seen one eye each time.

"Perhaps they have been standing sidewise to you," replied his friend.

Again crash went the rifle, down went the eye. They rushed to secure their game, and the deer was nowhere to be found. They exchanged guns, and when the eye of the deer again gleamed by the light of the torch, he tried his marksmanship the fourth time. But he found no game. Then the other hunter tried a shot. The eye dropped. They went up to find the game; found it not. But they heard behind them the negro boy in great glee laughing over something. They asked him what was the matter. He replied:

"Amelia lighthouse! Five miles away! You have been shooting at the lighthouse."

Their game was purely imaginary. They found out their mistake at last and proceeded to hunt real game.

OF SATANIC ORIGIN.

The trouble with the colonel is that he has not yet found out his mistake, and he is still firing away as though he were doing wonders. He sets up this imaginary object and proceeds to demolish it. When he makes such an assertion he again proclaims the fact that he has not been to church lately. In fact, judging from this statement, he has not been to church in about fifty years, and what is worse, the last time he was at church, fifty years ago, the probability is that he did not understand what he heard.

The doctrine of Total Depravity is one that Christianity is in no sense responsible for. It is a slander centuries old, but is none the less a slander. It is a slander of Almighty God, a slander upon Christ and his church. My own idea is that it originated with the devil. I do not charge the colonel with originating this assertion. I do charge him with circulating a malicious slander. It seems to me that there came a time in the history of the forces of evil below when his Satanic majesty conceived a brilliant plan of campaign. He said, if I can only convince the world that Christianity means the abrogation of manhood; if I can only produce the impression that to be a Christian means to be less a man, and that the man who enters the Christian life must resign all that is beautiful and good and worth having in this world, then I will succeed in trapping thousands where one would fall otherwise. The devil should certainly build a monument to the man who first taught this doctrine; for it is calculated to deceive the very elect. It has played wild havoc with the church in the past.

Thank God we are reaching the period when such a slander no longer has force over the minds of the followers of Christ. They are learning now what Christ really taught. Nobody believes now within organic, so called orthodox circles in such a doctrine. Whenever you hear an old man get up and confess that he is the greatest sinner in the world, and that he is altogether wicked and altogether evil, he is simply repeating a traditional theology which is not a part of his life, for if a brother on the other side the church should get up in reply and agree with him, and declare that he was the biggest scoundrel in the church, there certainly would be a fight. This is simply the chatter of tradition. It has no part in real Christian life.

OF ROYAL LINEAGE.

So far from Christianity teaching that the whole human race is by nature depraved and that man is totally depraved, Jesus Christ taught the very opposite, namely, that Christianity is intrinsically divine, sin intrinsically inhuman and unnatural.

Open the book of Christianity and see if this is not true. You will find it shadowed forth in the Old Testament before the founder of Christianity came upon the scene. The Old Testament teaches in the very opening chapter, in the first lesson God taught the infant class of the human race, that God made man in his own image. He did not make man in the image of the devil, but in man God reproduced himself. Again, the Psalmist tells us that he made him a "little lower than the angels." And now the later translation puts it, "a little lower than God," echoing the first great lesson taught in Genesis. When the prophets of old looked out upon a sinning, erring people their cry invariably set forth this divine truth. The cry of their hearts was ever the cry of the prophet of tears: "Return, thou backsliding Israel. Only come back. I will not chide; I will forgive; I will not keep anger." This appeal recognized the element to which it appealed. So Jesus Christ taught, and so did his apostles teach. Open the New Testament and you find it upon almost every page.

First—Christ teaches the intrinsic divinity of humanity in his doctrine of child salvation. He teaches it with an emphasis that marks the thought preeminently in his ministry. His disciples had driven the children away from the great master. Christ turns upon them with anger. The Word says that "He was moved with indignation," but the Greek declares that he was angry. This word signifying anger is used only once to describe the emotions that swept the heart of Christ, and this was the occasion. Jesus turned to his shortsighted disciples with those immortal words never to be forgotten, "Suffer the little children to come unto me; forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." He distinctly declared that heaven is peopled with hosts of little children. He distinctly declared that every child is an incarnation of the breath of God. That every babe born into the world is from the throb of God's heart.

Second—Jesus taught again this sublime truth in his attitude toward the outside world. The proud Pharisee and Jewish teachers would not enter the homes of the poor and degraded. To enter meant pollution. But the great Galilean Teacher went from humble home to home, mingled with the poor and the outcast, and one of the accusations which they brought against him was that he was the friend of publicans and sinners. He loved man as man. He ministered to man as man, teaching that man as man is worthy. The howling mob brings before the master a trembling woman taken in sin. They clamor for her life. They expect now to see this teacher of law visit upon the offender the vengeance of violated law. But Jesus could see through the exterior, through outward clamor. He looked not at that which was without, but at that which was within the heart. Turning to the penitent, frightened woman, we hear his

[Continued on Second Page.]

THE COAL COMBINE.

[Continued from first Page.]

wonderous words: "Neither do I accuse thee. Go and sin no more."

He teaches the world the sublime lesson of the Prodigal Son. That the boy was at home, that he left his father's house, went to the lowest depths of degradation, and that still in the lowest depths he was his father's child. He pictured the father waiting and watching out on the highway for his return. He tells us how the father received him in rags and tatters and yet received him as a child, rejoiced in that reception. "Let us be glad, make merry; for this my son, that was dead, is alive. He that was lost is found."

Third—His doctrine of the Fatherhood of God likewise proclaims that man is of royal blood, and when he taught the world to pray "Our Father" he taught that every man made in the image of God has in his veins the blood of a king. He taught this to a world of slaves in which the life of man was held in lowest possible estimate. Teaching this, he taught of necessity that all men are brethren. He told the king on the throne and the beggar by the wayside that there was one Father above, the Father of all. He thus threw around man as man the royal robes of divine kinship.

OUTWEIGHS KINGDOMS.

Fourth—His attitude toward institutions likewise proclaimed the same great truth. He violated the Jewish laws. He broke the Jewish Sabbath. He did it without hesitation. Hear his reason, "The Sabbath was made for man." How vast looms the thought "man" in the mind of the Son of Man. For this creature made in the image of God, a child of God, all things were made. All things must subserve his ends. Institutions were made to serve him; he is not the servant of institutions.

Fifth—His estimate of life likewise proclaims this doctrine of the intrinsic divinity of man. Jesus proclaimed the incalculable value of a single soul. He declared that if you should take all the thrones and scepters and empires, all the wealth of all the nations of all the earth and all the treasures under the earth, and pile them all in one mighty heap, they would be worth nothing as compared to the value of a single life. Hear him, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his life?" The life of man loomed up before him in immortal grandeur.

KING ALFRED.

Sixth—His teaching concerning the providence of God likewise unfolds the same truth. To his listening disciples he said: "Why be anxious, why worry? The father above hears the cry of the smallest child. The father above counts the beat of the sparrow's wing before the storm. Not one shall fall to the ground but that it shall disturb the economies of his infinite universe. The very hairs of your head are numbered. Be not anxious. He who clothes the grass of the field, he who watches and counts the sparrows, watches every step in the life of man—man greater than all the birds and flowers of the field."

A legend of good King Alfred declares that when he and his huntsman were one day riding through the forest they saw an eagle's nest on the top of a steep cliff, and from it they heard a sound like the sobbing of a babe. A man was sent to climb to the nest, and in it he found a baby boy, alive and unhurt. The king carried the little one home, and he grew up in the royal family. He became one of Alfred's most heroic knights and followers.

Hear the words of Jesus, "The Son of Man came to seek and to save that which was lost." So worthy is man that the outcast, the weak, the helpless, the lost, call for the infinite expression of infinite love.

DUST OR FLAME.

Seventh—His teaching as to the nature of sin unfolds the same truth. Sin, Christ declares, is of the heart. That is, it is a violation of the divine in man. Jesus says, not that which enters into a man defiles him, but that which proceeds out from the man within. Sin he declares to be the violation thus of the true nature of man. It is thought by some that Paul, the great apostle who followed Christ, taught the doctrine of Total Depravity. Paul does say, "I know that in me (that is, in my flesh) dwelleth no good thing."

The trouble with the man who believes in Total Depravity, who professes Christianity, is that he omits this clause, "in my flesh," which qualifies the whole sentence. Man is not flesh. Humanity is not flesh. The tiger kills a man and lies down after his meal and sleeps soundly. Man kills his fellow man and is pursued by an invisible hand to the ends of the earth, until at last he tears open his breast and tells the secret to an avenging law. The tiger is an animal; man is an animal. They are both flesh. But you do not find the man in the flesh. Humanity is that which is added to the flesh. Man did not become a man until he ceased to be merely an animal. When he ceased to be merely an animal he became divine. He partook of God's nature. Flesh is the soil out of which this man grew. He is not of the soil.

Eighth—Jesus Christ taught in the fact of the incarnation this sublime truth. This is the meaning and the mystery of the incarnation. The life of Christ was a supreme service to man. He denied himself even the comforts of life, that he might serve man. He went about doing good. He stood at the gates and healed the sick. He fed the hungry. He comforted those who were stricken with sorrow. He poured out his life that the world might be blessed. He was a man born of woman, and the fact that God chose to speak his last supreme message of love to the world through man, through the incarnation of the divine in flesh, means nothing more nor less than that he meant to put the birthmark of divinity on man born of woman.

AT THE MORGUE.

Last summer a man fell dead on Eighth avenue. There was no money in his pockets. He was dressed in seedy, worn clothes. They took him to the morgue. The reporters described his body accurately. No one could identify him; but on his right hand, tattooed in India ink, was the picture of a tomb, with a willow overhanging. Beneath this picture was the inscription, "To the memory of my mother." A kind hearted merchant came and looked at the poor unknown. They were going to bury him in the potter's field on the morrow. "Who this man was or what he was none can tell," he said; "but he once had a mother whom he loved; so had I. Give him a decent funeral and send the bill to me."

And the body of the nameless stranger was honored with a handsome coffin, an undertaker's service, a religious ceremony and a cemetery burial, because of one mark that made him brother to all human hearts. God meant to put this birthmark on every human soul, when he spoke his message of love to the world through the man Jesus, born of a woman. The incarnation is thus the climax of God's revelation of himself to man. He speaks to man in man, and this is the highest possible language of divine revelation. It is God's last word in making the way complete.

Ninth—The explanation of the sacrifice of the life of Christ proclaims the same sublime truth. Why was it necessary for Christ to die? Because only in suffering and pain is salvation wrought. Man must have been worthy of this divine outpouring of love, else it never could have been made. He who knew the worth of man was willing to die that man might live. Jesus died for man as man. He saw his intrinsic worth and he made the supreme sacrifice of love.

A STRANGE SCENE.

On the 25th of last month a strange scene was witnessed in the police court in Brooklyn. A criminal was brought up for sentence. He had been convicted a few days before of breaking into a house and stealing property. He had previously served a term in prison. The sentence if was expected would be the full penalty of the law. His attorney, however, appeared before the justice and said that a lady who was then in court had long loved this prisoner in spite of his misconduct and was willing to marry him. She was wealthy, and believed that she had enough influence over the man to reform him, as she could place him in circumstances of comfort where he would not be tempted by poverty to steal.

It was a remarkable request. But when the justice was convinced of her sincerity and truth he pointed out to the prisoner what a sacrifice the girl proposed to make on his behalf and asked him what he would do. The prisoner was overcome with gratitude and promised, if released, to marry the girl and lead an honest life. The justice declared that the end of the law was vengeance, but the object of the state was to seek reformation for the criminal. He suspended sentence.

It was just this sacrifice which Jesus Christ made for man. Beneath all his sin and all his wretchedness, He saw it as clearly upon the cross, when his soul was swept with anguish and sorrow, as in the days of sunlight and prosperity. While he hung quivering on the cross, he looked down upon the ribald crowd that mocked and jeered him in his anguish and lifting his dying eyes toward heaven, he cried: "Father, forgive them. They know not what they do." He knew that if they only did realize their true position, such conduct would be impossible.

A BROKEN LIFE.

An itinerant minister in the south some years ago was passing through a prison pen one day. It was crowded with prisoners, many negroes among them, showing every phase of ignorance and brutality. One gigantic fellow crouched alone in a corner, his feet chained to a ball. There was the mark of an unhealed wound on his face where he had been shot while trying to escape. The sight of the dumb, gaunt figure touched the visitor's sympathies.

"How long has he to serve?" he asked the keeper.

"For life."

"Has he anybody outside to look after him—his old master or wife or child?"

"How should I know? Nobody but you has ever noticed him all the time he has been here."

"May I speak to him?"

"Yes, but only for a minute."

The minister hesitated. What could he say in one minute?

He went up and touched the man's torn cheek. "I am sorry," he said. "I wish I could help you."

The negro looked keenly at him, and then the hard lines of his face softened, and he nodded to indicate that he accepted and believed in the sympathy expressed.

"I am going away, and shall never see you again, perhaps, but you have a friend who will stay here with you."

The small, keen eyes were on him; the negro dragged himself up, waiting and eager.

"You have heard of Jesus?"

"Yes, marse."

"He is your friend. If you are good and true, and pray to God to help you, I am sure He will care for you."

"Me? *Me*, marse?"

"Yes. And if you surely try to do right he will sometime take you away from here to His home. He will; you may be sure of this."

"Come, sir!" called the keeper. "Time's up."

The clergyman turned sorrowfully away. The prisoner crawled after him, dragging his chain, and catching his hand held it in his own while he could. Tears were in the clergyman's eyes.

Fourteen years passed. The convict was sent with gangs of his fellows from place to place to work in the mines or on the roads of the state. The old minister, coming back to the south, went down one day into a mine, and among the negro workmen saw a gigantic figure bent with hardship and with age.

"Who is that?" he asked the keeper, the huge figure again attracting his attention.

"A lifer, and he's a steady fellow, the best of the gang."

Just then the "lifer" looked up. His figure straightened, for he had recognized the clergyman. His eyes shone. "I knowed you, marse. Does you know me?" he said. "Will He come soon, dat you tole me about? Ise tried to be good."

Through all the outer surface of this broken life, through the black skin, the wounded body, this preacher had looked and seen in the heart of this man its divine secret. At a single word of sympathy, laying hold of that divine secret, the life had been transformed, the convict redeemed. So Jesus would have done. So he did. Turning to the malefactor by his side in the agonies of death we hear his voice, "This day shalt thou be with me in paradise." He died for man as man. He looked through all that which lies upon the outer surface and saw the immortal, the infinite, the divine capacities of this creature made in the image of God. There is no meaning to the cross of Christ save that man was worthy of such a sacrifice. This is the fundamental message which Jesus bears a lost and sinning world.

Chili and England.

For seventy years past Chili has been as much a dependency of Great Britain as Belgium is, but with a difference. Belgium really owes her national independence to the good offices of England, who helped to separate her from Holland in 1830, and has stood between her and annexation to France ever since. Chili owes nothing to England and everything to America, but she has been bamboozled into the belief that England is her real benefactor—the true author of the Monroe doctrine. Through English traders and diplomatists there has been fostered in the Chilians an intense and unreasoning jealousy of America, which controls their policy in all directions.

It came out as distinctly in their treatment of our peaceful advances during their war with Peru, in their response to Mr. Blaine's proposals for a pan-American congress during Mr. Garfield's administration, in their grudging compliance with that invitation when renewed by Secretary Bayard, and in the conduct of their delegation during the sessions of the congress in 1888-9, as since the collapse of Balmaceda. To trace this hostility to anything Minister Egan has done or omitted to do is to shut one's eyes to the essential facts. Mr. Egan has been made the stalking horse for abuse and enmity which have deep roots in the past history of the country, and which only wanted an excuse for an outburst.

PROTECTION FOR CRANKS

NO MORE PERPETUAL MOTION PATENTS.

Why the Government Stopped Taking the Fees of Certain Persons—It No Longer Allows Cranks to Waste Their Money.

The United States Patent Office is a liberal institution, and will grant patents for almost any thing or idea that can be conceived of, if the applicant can show originality of invention; but it will no longer grant patents on claims or specifications for perpetual motion machines.

The Patent Office until recently has issued yearly a grist of patents for perpetual motion machines. It has finally come to the conclusion that there is something more in this than taking the money of cranks—in fact, that credulous persons were being systematically robbed by alleged inventors of perpetual motion, who got out their patents only to deceive innocent persons. Until three years ago it was customary to take "first fees" ($15) from the perpetual motion cranks as well as from all other would be inventors. Then in course of time a letter was sent to the perpetual motion applicant telling him that his claim was based upon an irrational principle and that he must furnish a working model. Of course that was the end of the application. The model never came, and the fee remained in the treasury.

About three years ago Principal Examiner William L. Augustus went to the Commissioner and suggested that, as rejection of the perpetual motion claim was inevitable, it would be better to refuse the first fees of the claimants and to send them a circular immediately upon the filing of their applications telling them that no consideration would be given their papers until a working model was filed. This course has been pursued ever since. But repeatedly has the discoverer of perpetual motion been indignant at the rejection of his tookered fee. One way that has been adopted by the cranks to get around the rule intended for their benefit is to drop the claim of perpetual motion and put in the drawings for a "motor." Notwithstanding the policy of the Patent Office to save time and money for people, at least two or three claims of this character are put in every month.

Not long ago a Kansas man claimed to have set up the perpetual motion machine, and to have it in operation at his home. He wrote to the Patent Office to know if the affidavit of Senator Plumb would be accepted instead of the working model as the basis for a patent. The examiner felt obliged to refuse.

Sometimes the perpetual motion inventor appears with a pocketful of bearings and connections which he asks the examiner to accept as evidence that he has solved the problem; but the examiner insists that he must see the perpetual motion before he grants the patent.

Last summer a New York lawyer named Todd came all the way to Washington with parts of a machine and had quite a controversy with the Office because the patent was refused. He insisted that he had seen the machine in operation; that it was running day after day, and keeping a cider press going to boot. There was no deviating from the rule.

The lawyer went back to New York, saying that he would produce the machine. He was not seen again until the patent centennial celebration, when he reminded the examiner of the case, and told how he had been fooled. At the time of making application the lawyer really believed that his client had really discovered the long sought principle. But when he got back to New York and told that the patent had been refused the client confessed. The perpetual motion was no motion at all. Power was concealed in the cider press. It ran the press and the press made the perpetual motion machine go, too. The inventor had been charging 10 cents admission to see perpetual motion. He had fooled the public and his lawyer, and he hoped to slip through a claim.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

To Preserve Beauty.

Beauty that is lasting and really worth while is more or less dependent upon a good circulation. While a good circulation is made possible by correct posture, proper breathing, and the judicious care of the skin, something else is also necessary to insure the normal quality and activity of the blood; and this something consists in a combination of sunshine and exercise in the open air. Town dwellers have too little of these blessings, partly from circumstances and partly lack of wit. Exercise is the most important natural tonic of the body. Without it there can be no large, compact, muscular frame. It is as essential to physical development as air is to life, and an imperative necessity in the maintenance of beauty. To keep the complexion and spirits good, to preserve grace, strength, and ability of motion, there is no gymnasium so valuable as the daily round of house work, no exercises more beneficent in their results than sweeping, dusting, making beds, washing dishes, and the polishing of silver and brass. One hour of such muscular effort within doors, together with regular exercise in the open air, will do more for a woman's complexion than all the lotions and pomades that ever were invented. Perhaps the reason why house work does so much more for women than games, is the fact that exercise which is immediately productive cheers the spirit. It gives women the courage to go on with living, and makes things seem really worth while.—[Dr. Louise Fiske Bryson.

Recreation is valuable only as it unbends us; the idle can know nothing of it. Many people leave off business and settle down to a life of enjoyment, but they generally find that they are not nearly so happy as they were before, and they are often glad to return to their old occupation to escape the miseries of indolence.

It is estimated that the wealth of the United States now exceeds the wealth of the whole world at any time prior to the middle of the eighteenth century.

Their Redeeming Feature.

Mrs. Porcu—I object to the use of the Koch cure. The idea of having bacilli injected into one's veins!

Doctor—But, madam, I assure you the bacilli are highly educated.

Mrs. Porcu—Ah, indeed! that alters the case.—Munsey's Weekly.

In England the fastest schedule time is sixty miles an hour, though in some of the "races" seventy-five miles have been made. There are regular freight trains in England which make a speed of from thirty to forty miles an hour.

Rev. F. A. Farley, of Brooklyn, becomes by the death of the historian Bancroft the oldest living graduate of Harvard. He was graduated in 1818, and is ninety years old.

It is estimated that in 100 cents there is about seventeen cents' worth of metal, and in twenty nickel five cent pieces there is less than eight cents' worth.

It is a fact that a good old Boston lady who has a painting of the meeting of Cleopatra and Antony has seriously spoken of it as "the meeting of Cleopatra and St. Anthony."

ATHLETIC YOUNG WOMEN.

It Is Out of Style Now to Be Sick, or Delicate, or Even Frail.

All the girls are going in for health and athletics. They must not—they simply must not appear sick. They must have a fine color, bright eyes, glossy hair, round elbows, and a long, swinging gait that is half a dog trot, or some one may be led to think that they are not marvels of strength and robustness.

"Does this yellow dress make me look pale or sick?" asked one girl of another in the street last week. "When the sun shines upon me I fancy that the yellow of my dress makes my complexion appear bad. Now notice particularly when we come to the next open space between the houses, and tell me honestly if you think I look the least bit sallow."

"What shall you do with the dress, if it is unbecoming?"

"Why, throw it away, or put it away, or give it away, or do something else with it, of course. I couldn't afford, for the sake of my position in society, to wear anything that makes me appear in delicate health. I shouldn't be invited anywhere. It wouldn't do at all, you know; it really wouldn't do. It is so out of style to be sick or delicate or even frail in appearance."

And so the girls to insure the health which is now so necessary to their social standing have provided themselves with chatelains upon which hang half a dozen boxes of gold or silver, set with jewels and in which is a collection of medicine, tonics, and more or less stimulating drugs. A gold chatelaine with six or seven gold bottles or boxes hanging therefrom containing quinine capsules warranted to hold the pangs of la grippe at bay, digestion tablets, laxative lozenges, purgative pellets, cough drops, silver coated peppermint sachous, glycerine cubes, and a variety of tonic pills to keep the system in general good order.

And so, the girls of to-day, besides doing everything else for herself, has taken the reins of her own physical system in her own hands and bids defiance to the elements and the doctors, maintaining that she knows what is what, and how to take care of each individual ill.

How to Ruin Your Boys.

1. If a boy does his work thoroughly and well, give him harder work. If he does not do this thoroughly, tell him it is his own fault, and that he is growing both stupid and idle.

2. Impress upon him daily that the object of school work is to do better than some other boy, or to appear to do so.

3. Do not allow the use of cribs, but ignore their use.

4. When a boy can do his mathematical work better than other boys of his age, tell him that he should also be able to do his classical work better (his mathematical faculty will enable him to see the force of this reasoning).

5. Tell every boy that he ought to spend three hours on his evening lessons, but tell his father that they should only take an hour and a half.

6. If a boy sends in better work than you expect from him, tell him that he ought to have sent in better work before.

7. Always tell every boy in the class that he ought to be higher up than he is.

These rules, if fully and carefully carried out, will turn bright boys into dull ones in a short time, and successfully confuse their ideas of right and wrong.—[Journal of Education.

The Sicilians Among Us.

An Italian ethnologist, in speaking of the peculiarities of the Sicilians, says:

"There can be no doubt that there is a Punic strain in the blood of the Sicilian people. In ancient times the island of Malta, which was long held by the Carthaginians, was the half way station between Carthage and Sicily, and Sir George Bowen has recently shown that the Maltese are about the last surviving remnant of the Carthaginian branch of the old Phœnician people. The base of the Maltese language as spoken to-day is Carthaginian, which was spoken by the father of Hannibal, who was at one time governor of Malta.

"Many of the Maltese of the Phœnician stock crossed to Sicily in early times and mingled with the Latins there for generations; and some of the peculiarities of the modern Sicilians that do not belong to other Italians and that have recently been much spoken of in the United States, where there are now many Sicilians, are the outgrowth of this Phœnician strain in their blood."

Echoes of Coal Dust.

Coal screenings and dust too fine to burn are largely used for fuel in Europe and Australia in the form of briquettes or small blocks, the coal dust being mixed with some sticky substance to facilitate molding. This idea has been experimented with in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, and a Philadelphia company has recently completed a plant for the purpose in Milwaukee. Anthracite dust is used, and the process consists in drying the screenings and then mixing them with a composition which makes a sticky paste. This pasty mass is run through slowly revolving presses and shaped into eggs. At each revolution 500 of these fuel eggs are rolled out upon the conveyors and dumped into the storage sheds.

Zone System in Ireland.

The zone system of passenger fares, which started in Hungary, and has also been successfully applied in Austria, has been adopted by the Cork, Blackrock and Passage Railway Company, in Ireland, for service between Cork and Crosshaven and Aghada, two popular pleasure resorts in the harbor. Instead of 150 kinds of tickets formerly required there are now only eight, and the new rates of fare are about 30 per cent lower than the former tariff.

Head and Heart.

With the under dog in the canine scrap
'Tis well to sympathize,
But place your bets on the other pup—
Therein discretion lies.
—[Indianapolis Journal.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

Confidence, like life, once gone, is gone forever.

The only disadvantage of an honest heart is credulity.

It is no shame to learn so long as we are ignorant—i. e., as long as we live.

"Our acts our angels are, of good or ill; our fatal shadows that walk by us still."

He who knows right principles is not equal to him who loves them.—[Confucius.

Let your zeal begin with yourself, then you may with justice extend it to your neighbor.

We are apt to fall into relapses; whereupon we had better overcome our sorrow than delude it.

Honor to him who, self-complete and brave,
In scorn, can carve his pathway to the grave,
And, heeding naught of what men think or say,
Make his own heart the world upon the way.
—[Lord Lytton.

Calumny would soon starve and die of itself if no one took it in and gave it lodging.—[Leighton.

No idlest word thou speakest but is a seed cast into time, and grows through all eternity.—[Carlyle.

A HURRYING LIFE.

A little while to pause and rest,
A little space to draw full breath—
Ah me! we are too sorely pressed
Who run fo- -death.

THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

(Continued From First Page.)

and summary justice is relentlessly meted out.

It was necessary to meet these conditions, and begin this inevitable work of elimination, in order to disclose who were for and who were against the reform demands. The die has been cast, the shibboleth has gone forth, and the alignment will soon begin. Let no one fear the result. Let no one be discouraged when some trusted leader or friend gathers up his arms and joins the other side, since it were better so. It is a purifying, purging process that organizations as well as nature demands. As the walls of Jerusalem were once rebuilt, every man against his own house, so will this great army of reform become invincible when the altar flame of patriotism burns brightly within each individual heart. Let us all be thankful, let us all take fresh courage and declare for more vigorous action.

ALLIANCE IN DUPLIN.

Appointments of Hon. G. W. Wilcox, Dis. Lecturer, 3d District.

He will speak at the following places at 11 o'clock:

Island Creek, Saturday, March 12, at Pin Hook.

Rock Fish, Monday, March 14th, at CorinthChurch.

Magnolia, Tuesday, March 15th, at Magnolia.

Cypress Creek, Wednesday, March 16th, at Chinquepin Alliance Hall.

Smith's, Thursday, March 17th, at Cedar Fork.

Lime Stone, Friday, March 18th, at Hallsville.

Kenansville, Saturday, March 19, at Kenansville.

Warsaw, Monday, March 21st, at Warsaw.

Faison, Tuesday, March 22nd, at Faison.

Wolfscrape, Wednesday, March 23rd, at Lott's Branch.

Glisson's, Thursday, March 24th, at Branch's Store.

Albertson's, Friday, March 25th, at Sutton's Branch.

President Marion Butler is expected to be with him at Kenansville, Warsaw and Faison. Everybody invited to attend.

JOHN C McMILLAN,
Lecturer Duplin Co. Alliance.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. R. H. Holliday, Clinton, and J. R Smith, Druggist, Mount Olive, N. C.

What is Congress doing? Nothing. No, we are mistaken—they are grinding out "capital" to use in the coming presidential election, dodging silver legislation and whacking each other. That's all.—Weekly Union.

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leave the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for Swayne's Ointment.

The hosts are marshalling for the fray. Who shall rule—the man or the dollar?—Nonconformist.

A Correction.

Some words are so generally misapplied that many people imagine them to be quite correct and even elegant in certain instances when they are really out of place.

"Will you tell me how near to the station this car goes?" asked a mild featured old lady of the conductor on a suburban horse car.

"What station?" inquired the conductor, with an air of great forbearance. "Do you mean the police station? We don't go anywhere near it."

"No, I meant"— began the old lady.

"Oh, I suppose you mean the fire engine station," interrupted the conductor. "Well, we go within about five minutes' walk of that."

"I meant the railway station!" ejaculated the old lady, with a considerably flushed countenance.

"Oh, the depot!" said the conductor, in a tone of great superiority. "We pass close by it!"

"Thank you," said the old lady politely, and the conductor evidently felt that she was suppressed, and he had administered a needed lesson in English.—Youth's Companion.

Jane Austen and Guy de Maupassant.

Unconsciously Jane Austen was a forerunner of a group of novelists, represented at present perhaps most completely by M. Guy de Maupassant. Could she have foreseen what was coming there is no reason to suppose she would have shrunk from the association as perturbing to maidenly susceptibilities; her minute acquaintance with Richardson, the outspoken habit of her time, a hint or two in her letters, show the likelihood that her objection to the form taken for the moment by French fiction would, like ours, be to some extent offset, could she read it, by admiration of the skill of some of the writers—all the more that she knew French.

She and M. Guy de Maupassant are, indeed, in odd contrast, and yet closely alike. His range is perhaps as narrow as hers; he avowedly goes out of his way in search of the unhackneyed, whereas she obviously makes her arrows of the wood that happens to lie in her path. Her characters are apt to be ladies and gentlemen; his are usually, as Mr. Henry James points out, the reverse. Her plots turn on domestic "involvements;" by no stretch of language could his atmosphere be termed domestic.—W. B. S. Clymer in Scribner's.

A Clergyman's Quandary.

A clergyman of the Greek church who is paying a visit to this city, and who is stopping at one of the up town hotels, relates that he was called on recently to baptize an infant which was said to be dying. "To my surprise," he said, "when I reached the house I found it had two heads. For a moment I was at a loss how to proceed, for no provision was made in the rules of the church for such a contingency. I concluded, however, that in order to be on the safe side it would be necessary to baptize both heads, which I did, and the child died a few minutes later."—San Francisco Call.

HOW SHE LOST HER LOVER.

'Twas a summer age when he left me here,
A summer of smiles with never a tear,
Till I said to him with a sob, My dear!
Good-bye, my lover; good-bye!

For I loved him, oh, as the stars love night!
And my thanks for him flushed red and white
When he first called me his heart's delight:
Good-bye, my lover; good-bye!

The touch of his hand was a thing divine,
As he sat with me in the soft moonshine,
And drank of my love as men drink wine:
Good-bye, my lover; good-bye!

And never a night as I knelt in prayer,
In a gown as white as our own souls were,
But in fancy he came and kissed me there
Good-bye, my lover; good-bye!

But now, O God! what an empty place
My whole heart is! Of the old embrace
And the kiss I loved, there is not a trace;
Good-bye, my lover; good-bye!

He sailed not over the stormy sea,
And he went not down in the waves, not he;
But oh, he is lost, for he married me;
Good-bye, my lover; good-bye.
—[James Whitcomb Riley.

A Woman's Way.

She—Oh, don't you think Miss Browne is the nicest girl in the world?

He—Why, yes, of course, if you think so.

She—And her eyes; oh, don't you think they are splendid?

He—Very.

She—And hasn't she the cutest little mouth, and the kindest, dearest face?

He—Yes, indeed.

She—And such beautiful complexion; and what hair!

He—Very beautiful.

She—And then, isn't she graceful, and doesn't she waltz divinely?

He—My, yes.

She—And isn't she the sweetest, sweetest, girl?

He—Yes, indeed.

She—And don't you think she knows an awful lot; and don't you-oo-ooo-ooo t-h-i-n-k—?

He—Why, what's the matter, Mabel?

She—O-h! I t-h-o-u-g-h-t y-o-u l-o-v-e-d me, Tom?

He—Why, so I do.

She—W-e-l-l, then how can you bear to talk so a-b-o-u-t t-h-a-t h-o-r-r-i-b-l-e o-l-d, u-g-l-y Browne girl?

Return, Love.

They had a quarrel and she sent
His letters back next day,
His ring and all his presents went
To him without delay.

"Pray send my kisses back to me,"
He wrote, "Could you forget them?"
She answered speedily that he
Must come himself and get them.
—[Outing.

Not Cigarettes This Time.

Willie (on the fence)—Say, Downy, I heard my sister standing up for you last night.

Upson Downes—Ah! What did she say?

Willie—She said she didn't believe it was cigarettes made you look so pale.

Upson Downes—Did she? That was good of her. What did she say was the cause?

Willie—She said she guessed you had an ingrowing mustache.

Willing to Learn.

Mrs. Prohibish—Johnny, didn't you sign the pledge the other day?

Johnny—Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. P.—And isn't that hard cider you are drinking?

Johnny—Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. P.—Well, isn't that intoxicating?

Johnny—That's just what I'm trying to find out.—[Boston Courier.

No Loss.

Overheard in the parlor of a Broad street hotel: "What are you crying for, my little lad?"

"Boo hoo! I just dropped a 10 cent piece and I can't find it."

"Never mind; you'll find it, for 10 cents would not go far in this hotel."—[Philadelphia Record.

Poor Old Chicago.

Ethel—Now, don't tell me, Bob, that you really care anything for that Miss Cornbeef from Chicago.

Bob—Sister Ethel, if the whole great world were mine, I'd gladly lay it at her feet.

Ethel—Well, they'd need it.—[Boston Courier.

A Wonderful Cure.

Carker (calling on friend)—Mercy! What's that frightful shouting upstairs?

Servant—That's Mr. Barker, sir.

Carker—Why, I thought he had lost his voice.

Servant—He had, sir; but he has just received the doctor's bill.—[Puck.

He Carried Her Off.

"Yes, I had all the fellows in town for my rivals when I was courting."

"And yet you carried off the prize," interrupted his enthusiastic friend.

"Well, corrected the other slowly if not severely, "I don't altogether know about that, but I married the girl."

It is proposed to establish a mail service on the street cars in St. Louis.

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For full information and testimonials write to W. H. Worth, S. B. A., Raleigh, N. C.

DURHAM FERTILIZER CO., Durham, N. C.

TESTIMONIALS.

From Mr. J. S. Johnson, member Executive Committee N. C. State Alliance, and manager Alliance Warehouse at Danville, Va.

S. T. Morgan, Esq., Pres., Durham, N. C.

My Dear Sir: Yours of the 8th just to hand, am sorry I did not receive your circular letter, but am happy to say for your fertilizer that I do not know a single party among the numerous persons we delivered fertilizer to this season that is not perfectly satisfied with the results. Tobacco has fired some at the bottom, but they say that is entirely attributable to the wet season. I used eleven tons on my own farm, and have never used any fertilizer that has given such satisfactory results.

Very truly and respectfully yours,
J. S. Johnston

Kiniton, N. C., Oct. 2, 1891.

W. H. Worth, S. B. A., Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Sir and Bro: Replying to your enquiry as to the results of Farmers' Alliance Official Guano on my crop, will say it was entirely satisfactory and was as good as I ever used.

J. M. Mewbourne

Mr. Mewbourne is a member of the State Alliance Executive Committee.

We are in receipt of the following relating to the same subject matter from W. H. Worth, State Business Agent, North Carolina Farmers' Alliance, to-wit:

[COPY.]

I. W. H. Worth, State Business Agent North Carolina Farmers' Alliance, certify that S. T. Morgan, President of the Durham Fertilizer Company, has shown me the original bills and analysis of the ingredients from which the Alliance Guano was made that was shipped to J. R. Smith at Mebane, N. C., and the books containing formula of the goods, and from the guaranteed analysis. I have examined the Superintendent of the Durham Fertilizer Factory under oath, and he has thoroughly satisfied me as to the materials used in this particular lot of goods. I have had every opportunity, and have thoroughly examined the whole matter, and feel satisfied that no wrong has been done us.

(Signed) W. H. Worth, S. B. A.

We have over 400 reports and testimonials covering over eighty counties. These reports are almost every one from an Alliance, not from individuals. The original copies of these reports can be seen in our office at Durham, N. C. The following are a sample of the reports received from the following counties, which will be supplemented by other counties every two weeks in these columns:

BLADEN COUNTY.

We, the undersigned committee of Pine Log Alliance: appointed to report on your fertilizer, beg leave to say that results from same have been better than from any fertilizer. All that have used it are well satisfied and expect to continue to use it so long as kept up to its present standard.

J. W. Berry,
H. P. Clark,
S. T. Buie.

J. W. Caskwell, business agent of Crawley Alliance, says: The fertilizer we purchased of you this year is equally as good as that bought of you last year, and is the best fertilizer we have ever used. Will use no other while we can get the F. A. O. Guano.

Business Agent W. D. Shaw, of No. 1841 Alliance, says: The car of guano I got from you gave perfect satisfaction on cotton and corn. Have heard of no complaint. All speak well of it. I have tried many kinds and find the Alliance Guano the cheapest and best. Our members expect to use it again if it can be got.

R. W. Cain, of Tar Heel, says: I have used the Alliance Guano this year with other high grade brands and cannot tell the difference in yield. The parties I ordered for last spring are well pleased with it.

PENDER COUNTY.

Ashton, N. C., Aug. 15, 1891.

Durham Fertilizer Company:—I can say, without fear of contradiction, that the fertetlizer that our Alliance bought of your company last March excells anything that I have ever tried in the shape of a fertilizer. On my cotton the weed surpassed any growth that I have ever had on the same land and, notwithstanding the excessive heavy rains that we have had recently it is fruiting finely. I have tried a few sacks of other brands of guano this season in the same field and notwithstanding it cost me considerably more per sack, the Alliance Guano is far superior. I have heard other members of the Alliance express their feelings in regards your fertilizer, they are perfectly delighted with the results.

C. H. Armstrong.

Pace P. O., N. C.

Gents.—In regard to action of Durham Fertilizer on crops up to present time have been entirely satisfactory. The Durham, side by side with other standard fertilizes, is equal if not superior to other brands.

J. H. Alderman, B. A. No. 847.

Burgaw, N. C., Aug. 20, 1891.

Will say the guano bought of you last spring compares favorably with any used in my county this season so far as I have heard.

J. F. Johnson, A. A.

Willard, N. C., Aug 10, 1892.

Durham Fertilizer Co: I bought 18 tons of your fertilizer last year for myself and neighbors and we were all well pleased with it. I bought thirty tons this year and am so well pleased with it I expect to buy sixty next year.

E. M. Johnson, Sheriff Pender Co.

Burgaw, N. C., Aug. 10, 1861.

Durham Fertilizer Company:—I take pleasure in saying, that, in my opinion, the Alliance Guano I bought from you this season stands fair to give me better results than any brand I have ever used. I ordered several tons for my neighbors and not one has yet complained, but speak in the highest terms of its quality.

J. B. Moore.

W. T. Moore, B. A., Moores Creek Alliance No. 863 says: "We are all well pleased with your fertilizer. Has acted better for us than other brands."

"THE KING OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY REVIEWS."

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SOME SPECIAL FEATURES FOR 1892.

I. "A Spoil of Office," by Hamlin Garland, which opens in the January Arena. This is, without question, one of the greatest novels ever written by an American author. It deals with the social, economic and political condition of the modern West, and is characterized by beauty and strength. A golden thread of love runs through the woof and web of this great story, which opens in Iowa, shifts its scenes to Kansas and closes in the National Capitol. "A Spoil of Office" will be the most talked of story of 1892 and you should read it.

II. Popular Social and Economic Problems. It will be an encyclopedia of social, economic and political information, giving its readers a masterly exposition of the true conditions and needs of the present, depicting the evils of the hour, and suggesting remedies calculated to secure a

THE CLINTON CAUCASIAN---SUPPLEMENT.

CLINTON, N. C., MARCH 10, 1892.

FULL TEXT OF DECISION IN CASE OF W. & W. R. R. CO. vs. B. I. ALSBROOK, SHERIFF.

NORTH CAROLINA SUPREME COURT:
No. 61, HALIFAX CO.,
February Term, 1892.
Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, (Appellant).
against
B. I. Alsbrook, Sheriff.

Clark, J. The question presented by this appeal is the right of the State to tax the branch railroad from Halifax to Kinston, which was constructed by the plaintiff corporation in 1882 and in the succeeding years.

In the case of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Co. vs. Reid, 13 Wall. 264, it was held that the charter of the plaintiff, which was granted in 1833, exempted all its property from taxation. The correctness of that decision, and its finality at least in the aspect in which it was then presented to the court, are not called in question by this litigation. The defendant, for the purposes of this case, concedes that it protects from taxation, under State authority, all the property of the main line of said road and such property as may be necessary for its successful operation; but it contends that this branch railroad extending from Halifax to Kinston, 85 miles, is no part of the property necessary for the operation of the plaintiff company; that it was not contemplated by the charter of 1833, nor within the exemption conferred thereby, nor within the purview of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Co. vs. Reid, supra. The legislature and the Railroad Commission being of that opinion, the latter, under legislative authority, have assessed said railroad for taxation.

Under proper proceedings the sum assessed on so much of said branch railroad as lies within the county of Halifax has been placed on the tax list for said county. The plaintiff obtained a restraining order against the collection of the tax which the court below dissolved and from the latter order the plaintiff appeals to this court.

The right of taxation is the highest prerogative of sovereignty. Its exercise is necessary to the very life and existence of the State. Its possession marks—regardless of the nominal form of government—the real nature of the government, whether republican, monarchical or autocratic. It is the power of the purse to which the power of the sword is a mere sequence. It seems anomalous therefore that such a power should be capable of alienation in perpetuity by the legislature, in a free State, and that any portion of it could be irrevocably bargained away for any consideration, to a corporation or any one else. More especially in a case like the present where the contract is claimed to have been made by a legislature elected for a term of one year and the alienation of the taxing power is asserted to be perpetual, and that for countless ages, indeed till the final catastrophe of all things, succeeding generations are to guard and protect at their own expense the property of the corporation without receiving from it any of the contributions which all others are called upon to make for the maintenance and support of a civil government. A contract of such a nature, if it were possible between private individuals, would be relieved against in any court of equity. The grant of a perpetual exemption from taxation has indeed been held invalid by courts of the highest respectability. Brewster vs. Hough, 10 N. H. 138; Mott vs. Railroad, 30 Pa. St. 9; Bank vs. Debolt, 1 Ohio St. 591; Knoup vs. Bank, Ibid 603; Parker vs. Redfield, 10 Conn. 490, and there are others. In Mott vs. Railroad, supra, the learned Chief Justice says that a sale "to one class of citizens of an exemption from all taxes forever, thus throwing all the public burdens upon others for all time to come, is such a plain, palpable and open violation of the rights and liberties of the people and such a clear case of transcending the just limits of legislative power, that the judiciary is bound to pronounce such an act null and void." In Brewster vs. Hough, supra, Parker, C. J., holds the same views and points out the material difference between the right of the legislature to grant land, or corporate powers or money, and the right to grant away the essential attributes of sovereignty. The latter, he adds, cannot be a subject matter of a contract. To the same effect are the dissenting opinions of Catron, J., in Bank vs. Knoop, 16 Howard, 369, and other judges of the United States Supreme Court in that and in other cases; and especially the notable dissenting opinions of Chase, C. J., and Miller and Field, JJ., in Washington vs. Rouse, 8 Wall. 441. In that case the three judges named (by common consent the ablest men then on that bench) say through the distinguished judge who has so lately passed from among us, full of years and of honors: "We do not believe that any legislative body, sitting under a State constitution of the usual character, has a right to sell, to give, or to bargain away forever the taxing power of the State. * * If the legislature can exempt, in perpetuity, one piece of land, it can exempt all land. It can as well exempt persons as corporations." They go on to say that rich men and rich corporations with the appliances they are known to use may obtain perpetual exemption "from taxation and cast the burden of government and the payment of debts on those who are too poor or too honest to buy such immunity;" and they further say "with as full respect for the authority of former decisions, as belong, from teaching and habit, to judges trained in the common law system of jurisprudence, we think that there may be questions touching the powers of legislative bodies, which can never be finally closed by the decisions of a court, and that the one we have here considered is of this character. We are strengthened in this view of the subject by the fact that a series of dissents from this doctrine by some of our predecessors, shows that it has never received the full assent of this court, and referring to those dissents for more elaborate defense of our views, we content ourselves with thus renewing the protest against a doctrine which we think must be finally abandoned."

This court with equal dference to the same autqority is constrained to say, in construing the constitution of this State in force when the plaintiff's charter was granted. that it did not confer upon the legislature the power to enact any law which was beyond repeal by its successors, nor as agents of the State was the power confided to them to alienate the sovereign right of taxation irrevocably by bargin or grant. The construction of a State Constitution by its highest court, is admitted by Taney, C. J., in Ohio vs. Debolt, 16 How. 431, to be binding on the Federal Judiciary, and he places the decision of that case, which sustains the exemption from taxation, on the ground that the decisions of the Supreme Court of Ohio on that subject had been conflicting, and choice had to be made between them. But there have been no conflicting decisions on this point in this State. It may be noted that the Dartmouth College case merely affirmed that a contract by a charter was binding on the State, but did not hold that alienation of the taxing power was subject to contract. But the question is not now necessarily before us. The taxation does not concern the "main line," and the defendant concedes, as he must, that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that such grants of exemption from taxation, though perpetual, are valid if made for an equivalent, and if the contract of exemption is clear, beyond a reasonable doubt. The views of the Court are significantly expressed by Mr. Justice Field in Deleware Tax Case 18 Wall. 206; "If the point were not already adjudged, it would admit of grave consideration whether the legislature of a State can surrender this power and make its action in this respect binding upon its successors, any more than it can surrender its police power or its right of eminent domain. But the point being adjudged, the surrender when claimed must be shown by clear unambiguous language which will admit of no reasonable construction consistent with the reservation of the power. If a doubt arise as to the intent of the legislature, that doubt must be resolved in favor of the State." The same high court has delivered repeated utterances of the same purport.

"Says Mr. Justice Swayne, in Farrington vs. Tennessee, 95 U. S. 779: "The exercise of the taxing power is vital to the functions of government. Except where especially restrained, the States possess it to the fullest extent. *Prima facie* it extends to all property, corporeal and incorporeal, and to every business by which profit or livelihood is sought to be made within their jurisdiction. When exemption is claimed it must be shown indubitably to exist. At the outset every presumption is against it. A well founded doubt is fatal to the claim. It is only when the terms of the concession are too explicit to admit fairly of any other construction, that the proposition can be supported."

"Says Taney, C. J., in Ohio Life Insurance company vs. Debolt 16 How. 416, "Neither the right of taxation nor any other power of sovereignty, which the communities have an interest in preserving unimpaired, will be held by the court to be surrendered, unless the intention to surrender is manifested by words too plain to be mistaken." Exemptions from taxation are regarded as in derogation of sovereign authority and of common right, and therefore not to be extended beyond the exact and express requirements of the language used, construed *strictissimi juris*. Railroad vs. Thomas, 132 U. S. 185. In the leading case of Bank vs. Billings, 4 Peters 514, Chief Justice Marshall says: "That the taxing power is of vital importance; that it is essential to the existence of government; are truths which it cannot be necessary to re-affirm. As the whole community is interested in retaining it undiminished, that community has a right to insist that its abandonment ought not to be presumed in a case in which the deliberate purpose of the State to abandon it, does not appear. We must look for the exemption in the language of the instrument and if we do not find it there, it would be going very far to insert it by construction." In Railroad vs. Dennis, 116 U. S., 668, Mr. Justice Gray says: "The rule has been strictly upheld and constantly re-affirmed in every variety of expression. It has been said that neither the right of taxation nor any other power of sovereignty will be held by this court to have been surrendered, unless such surrender is expressed in terms too plain to be mistaken; that exemption from taxation should never be assumed unless the language used is too clear to admit of doubt; that nothing can be taken against the State by presumption or inference; the surrender, when claimed, must be shown by clear, unambiguous language which will admit of no reasonable construction consistent with the reservation of the power; if a doubt arise as to the intent of the legislature, that doubt must be solved in favor of the State; that a State cannot by ambiguous language be deprived of this highest attribute of sovereignty; that any contract of exemption is to be rigidly scrutinized and never permitted to extent, either in scope or duration, beyond what the terms of the concession clearly require; and that such exemptions are regarded as in derogation of common right and therefore not to be extended beyond the exact and express requirements of the grants, construed *strictissimi juris*."

In the Delaware Railroad Tax Case, 18 Wall. 206, Mr. Justice Field said: "Before any such exemption or limitation can be admitted, the intent of the legislature to confer the immunity or prescribe the limitation must be clear beyond a reasonable doubt. All public grants are strictly construed; nothing can be taken against the State by presumption or inference. The established rule of construction in such cases is that rights, privileges and immunities not expressly granted are reserved. There is no safety to the public interest in any other rule; and with special force does the principle upon which the rule rests, apply when the right, privilege or immunity claimed, calls for any abridgement of the powers of sovereignty, or any restraint upon their exercise. The power of taxation is an attribute of sovereignty and is essential to every independent government. As this court has said, the whole community is interested in retaining it undiminished, and has a right to insist that its abandonment ought not to be presumed in a case in which the deliberate purpose of the State to abandon it, does not appear." Bank vs. Billings, 4 Pet. 561."

The plaintiff claims that its exemption is not only unlimited as to duration, but as to subject matter, and that by its charter it has the right to build any where, at any time, branch roads when ever it shall be its pleasure to do so, and that such branch roads wherever constructed within the limits of this State, shall be forever exempted from payment of State, county or city or any other tax and that such exemption extends to all rolling stock, shops, buildings and other property which it shall use in connection with such branch railroads, whenever or wherever constructed or to be hereafter constructed. Its claim is that the grant made by the State in the act of 1833 is unlimited as to time and only limited as to extent by the area of the State, both as regards exemption from taxation and in the grant of the right of em inent domain. Already the branch roads built and operated are near 250 miles, while the main line as chartered from Wilmington to a "point on Roanoke river," is 154 miles and other branch extensions are in progress or in contemplation.

At present over 400 miles of railway and the property used therewith, worth probably ten or twelve millions, are claimed to be exempt; and this is small in comparison with what may come. Indeed the plaintiff contends that it has the right, should it see fit, to parallel every tax-paying railroad in the State, now or hereafter to be built, with its non-taxable branches. This is far removed from the 100 miles of railway from Wilmington to Raleigh and its modest capital of $800,000 as contemplated in the charter. A claim so vast and comprehensive challenges attention and compels scrutiny.

We do not think that the claim thus put forward is plain "beyond a reasonable doubt," nor upon any fair reasonable construction of the terms of its charter.

The charter as originally granted was for the construction of a railroad from Wilmington to Raleigh, a distance somewhat over one hundred miles, with a capital stock of $800,000. An act passed in 1835 authorized a change of terminus to "some point on the Roanoke river" and an increase of the capital stock to $1,500,000, and the road was accordingly built to Halifax, 154 miles, and thence by the acquisition of the Halifax & Weldon railroad, it was extended to Weldon, a distance of 162 miles from Wilmington. It also authorized the company, as a part of its business, to own and operate steamboat lines and other vessels to Charleston "or elsewhere" and makes other important changes. This amendatory act contains no exemption from taxation. The question whether the radical change in the location, direction and length of the proposed railroad was not in effect a new charter and its acceptance a release from the exemption from taxation contained in the "original charter" (as it is termed in the amendatory act) is a question which was not presented in the case of Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Co. vs. Reid, quoted as above and it is not necessary that we now consider it. Indeed we are aware that a different inference might be drawn from Railroad vs. Commissioners, 88 N. C., 519, but the learned judge who wrote that opinion based it on the ground that when the case of W. & W. R. R. Co. vs. Reid, 13 Wall. 264, was decided, "it was not suggested" that this radical alteration did not revoke the exemption. It might seem perhaps more just to say that the point, not having been presented, was "res non judicata." That case (Railroad vs. Reid) was decided in this court by Pearson, C. J., on the ground that the exemption was not broad enough to cover the franchise,, and the reversal in the U. S. Supreme Court was directed to that view of the case, this other not having been raised. It is very certain that, by many adjudications, so radical a change of route would have released subscriptions made to the original company and it would hardly seem reasonable that the legislature meant to confer upon the corporation the right to a perpetual exemption from taxation of any number of lines by sea as well as by land, or to sanction an exemption for the large addition to the capital stock and to the length of the road without an express exemption from taxation of such addition. Scovill vs. Thayer, 105 U. S. 148; 1 Morawitz Sec. 434, 447, 452. And if there was, in effect (by the Act of 1835) a new corporation, the exemption from taxation ceased since it is not expressly conferred. Morgan vs. Louisiana, 93 U. S. 217; Ches. R. R. vs. Miller, 114 U. S. 176.

We do not however deem it essential to discuss this further, as the question before us may be determined upon the words of the original charter. In that Act (1833) the first 20 sections are taken up with provisions for the main line from Wilmington to Raleigh. The 21st section gives authority to open books of subscription to construct branch roads, such subscription not to exceed $200,000, and to be applied exclusively to the construction of such branch roads.

Sections 22 and 23 are as follows:

22. "Be it further enacted that all the powers, rights and privileges conferred by the preceding sections upon the said company, in respect to the main road and the lands through which it may pass, are hereby declared to extend in every respect to the said company and the President and Directors thereof in the laying out, in the construction, and in the use and preservation of said lateral or branch roads."

23. "Be it further enacted that it shall and may be lawful for the said company to construct a branch to the main road as aforesaid, under the restrictions aforesaid, as soon as the main road has reached the point at which the branch road is intended to be joined with the main road; but they shall not under any pretense whatever, apply the funds of the company to the construction of a lateral or branch road, until the main road is completed, except there be subscriptions specifically made for the branch or lateral road."

The remainder of the charter in effect applies to the main line. Sections, 21, 22, 23, which have reference to the branch roads, seemingly having been interpolated by way of amendment probably, into the charter as originally granted.

We do not think section 22 extends to the branch roads the exemption from taxation which is conferred upon the main line from Wilmington to Raleigh, which is granted by section 19, for several reasons:

1. The object of the bounty of the legislature was to secure the building of a railroad from the capital of the State at Raleigh to its principal sea-port at Wilmington. To secure that, the exemption conferred by section 19 is, so far as the language goes, clear and unrestricted; but the language in reference to the exemption of the branch roads is not unrestricted. Had it said "the powers, privileges and rights" conferred on the company "in respect to the main road and the lands through which it may pass" were extended to the branch roads, and stopped there, it would still be a question of whether more was intended to be granted than the right to the exercise of the privilege of eminent domain, but the meaning is placed beyond doubt by the superadded words, "in the laying out, in the construction, and in the use and preservation of said lateral or branch road." These are words of limitation. They restrict the extension of the privileges of the main line to those specified purposes, and none of them by any construction can embrace and cover an exemption from taxation. But indeed the point is a thrice adjudicated one. In Railroad vs. Commissioners, 103 U. S. 1, the plaintiff company had conferred on it "all the powers and privileges necessary for its construction and repair," as were conferred by certain sections (named) of the charter of the B. & O. Railroad Co. One of the sections named conferred upon the B. & O. Railroad Co. exemption from taxation. The court holds that this exemption was "undoubtedly a privilege, but not necessary either to the construction, repair or operation of a railroad," and hence the plaintiff company could not claim exemption from taxation. Where a railroad company was by its charter invested "for the purpose of making and using said road with all the powers, rights and privileges and subject to all the disabilities and restrictions" of another company which was perpetually exempt from taxation, it was held that a grant of immunity from taxation did not pass. Railroad vs. Gaines, 97 U. S. 697. And to the same purport is Morgan vs. Louisiana 93 U. S. 217. So in the present case the privileges and rights of the main line are extended to the branch roads "in the laying out, in the construction, and in the use and preservation" of said lateral line. These words do not embrace exemption from taxation. The provisions in regard to the branch roads are to be found in Sec. 21, 22 and 23, and any references in other portions of the act (which is taken up with provisions as to the road proper) to exemption from taxation, applies to the main road, and cannot control the manifest limitation as to the branch roads contained in this section.

It may be noted in passing that the branch roads, exceeding now by much the main line in length, being near two hundred and fifty miles as against 154 in the line from Wilmington to Halifax, far exceed the $200,000 of branch roads contemplated by the act of 1833; and they do not appear to have been constructed as there provided by opening books of subscription specially for such branch roads. If this had been done it is manifest that the 250 miles of branch roads were not constructed by means of the $200.000 subscriptions authorized for that purpose. Had the State intended to exempt the branch roads, it is apparent from the limitation in section 21 of the capital stock for the purpose, to $200,000, that it was not intended to authorize an unlimited number of miles of branch roads and the consequent exemption of an unlimited quantity of capital from bearing its due share of maintaining the burdens of civil government.

3. An act passed in 1867 authorized the plaintiff to open books for subscriptions to build branch roads to the amount $25,000, per mile. This might be deemed an extension of the right to build branch lines, but this act contains no exemption from taxation of the branch lines or of the additional capital thereby authorized, and they would not be exempt if built thereunder. Railroad vs. Wright, 116 U. S. 231; Railroad vs. Guffey, 120 U. S. 569. The plaintiff does not contend that its branch lines have been constructed under the authority of that act.

4. The act of 1833 Sec. 33 provides: "If the company shall not have completed the main road from Wilmington to Raleigh in twelve years thereafter, then the company shall forfeit so much of the rights and privileges hereby created as confer upon the said company the power of extending the said road above the point at which it shall then be constructed; but they shall not forfeit their property and privileges in any manner as so much of the road as as they have completed." None of the branch roads were either begun or finished within said twelve years. One of sixteen miles in length was built in 1860 and the others since the adoption of the Constitution of 1868 which forbids the grant of exemption from taxation by requiring that taxation shall be uniform and *ad valorem*. If the branches were an integral part of the main line their construction was not authorized after the lapse of twelve years. If they do not fall under that limitation it is questionable whether the right to build them was not lost under the general act by non-user for two years after completion of the main line. Act 1836 chapter 10; Code section 688, 694. The branch roads of the plaintiff are not only not exempt from taxation, but it is not clear that their construction has been under warrant of law. If it be conceded that the construction of branch roads was authorized after such lapse of time, they could in contemplation of the charter be only such as are short feeders to the main line. The branch road from Halifax to Kinston, whose taxation is here immediately in controversy, is eighty-five miles in length, nearly parallel to the main line and connecting with five other railroads, and is certainly not such a branch; nor is the Wilson branch, some 150 miles in length, about as long as the main line, (with 125 miles in this State) and which is to be used hereafter practically as the main line of the plaintiff's traffic. The failure of the State to collect taxes cannot be taken as an abandonment of its right. No such presumption exists against the sovereign. Railroad vs. Dennis, 116 U. S. 665. The decision in Railroad vs. Reid, is not as claimed an estoppel in this case because it could only be such as to the matter there in controversy, to-wit, the taxes levied for that year (1869) the collection of which is enjoined; and besides the action is not between the same parties. The decision named has not the force of a precedent because the scope of that decision did not embrace the branch roads all of which except one short line have been built since, and that one branch was not in the county, the tax of which was enjoined. It is also not a precedent even as to the main line upon any material point which was not then raised or passed upon by the court. The act of 1833 must be limited by the Constitution of the State, then in force, which contained a provision forbidding "monopolies and perpetuities." The construction placed by the State Court upon the Constitution and Laws of a State are held binding by the Federal Courts. Whether this provision has reference solely to the prohibition of restrictions upon alienation or whether viewed in the light of the history of its adoption and judged by the context, it is meant, as has been suggested to prohibit the grant by the legislature of perpetual and exclusive privileges, is a matter which is not now before us and which cannot be brought before us in this collateral manner.

It can only be raised by a direct proceeding by the Attorney General if so advised in the nature of a *quo warranto* to test the validity of the charter on that ground. We forbear any expression of opinion as the matter is not before us. No ERROR.

J. W. Hasty, a revenue collector, together with George Stegall, Frank Pierce and Will Benton, were arrested Saturday at Beaver Dam by the sheriff of Union county in accordance with a telegram from Governor Holt. Some time ago they arrested men across the line in South Carolina and had them bound over to court for retailing or selling liquor without license. The offending parties in South Carolina had them arrested for assault and battery and kidnapping; for this offense the Governor of South Carolina made a requisition upon the Governor of this State for them to be delivered up to the authority of that State. The Charlotte *Chronicle* says that before the sheriff of Chester county, S. C., could get to Monroe, the imprisoned parties had a writ of habeas corpus sued out before Judge Dick, and they will be carried to Greensboro next Tuesday to have a hearing.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Entered according to Postal Laws at Clinton, N. C., as second class mail matter.

CLINTON, N. C.,—MAR. 10, 1892.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

How to Advertise.

We do not wish large advertisements, but a number of small ones for a year. It is not size but TIME that we prefer.

RATES.

ADVERTISING:

1 inch 1 week,	75	1 col. (6 in.) 1 wk,	$ 3.50
1 " 1 mo.,	1.50	4 " " 1 mo.,	7.00
1 " 1 yr.,	10.00	4 " " 1 yr.,	35.00
3 " 1 wk.,	2.00	½ " " 1 wk.,	6.00
3 " 1 mo.,	4.00	½ " " 1 mo.,	11.00
3 " 1 yr.,	20.00	½ " " 1 yr.,	65.00
1 col. 1 week,	9.00		
1 " 1 mo.,	15.00	An extra charge is	
1 " 1 yr,	120.00	made for position.	

SUBSCRIPTION:

One year,	$1 50
Six months,	75
Four months,	50

Wants, Business Locals, Reading Notices, Cards, etc., will be inserted at ten cents per line (six words) for first insertion and at five cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Obituaries published free if not more than ten lines, (sixty words); five cents for each additional line (six words each). This charge is made, as you will see, simply as a check on length.

Communications discussing the topics of the day, if to the point and briefly expressed will be published in column headed "A Forum of Public Opinion."

Communications containing strictly News Items will always be welcomed and published with pleasure. By sending such news items frequently you will help both your community and the paper.

When you wish your address changed, give old as well as new office.

Address all communications and business letters to

THE CAUCASIAN, Clinton, N. C.

Matters of a private nature should be marked "Personal" and addressed to

MARION BUTLER,
Clinton, N. C.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ "Wants" and Business Notices can be inserted in this column at ten cents a line.

LAST CALL!

All persons owing us on account must settle them immediately or they will be placed in the hands of our attorney for collection.

Respectfully,
mh10-1m WM. A. JOHNSON.

Buckwheat just received at
T. M. FERRELL'S.

The handsomest line of New Spring Dress Goods ever before seen in Clinton. W. S. PARTRICK.

School Crayons at
T. M. FERRELL'S.

Don't delay having your Photos made. I will positively leave Clinton in three weeks from date - February 24th, 1892.
J. J. BURNETT,
je 25—tf Photographer.

5,000 yards new Spring Calicos, only 5 cents per yard, at
W. S. PARTRICK'S.

T. M. Ferrell will be receiving 40 barrels of Flour during the next ten days. You may save money by giving him a call.

A CURE FOR GRIP!
King's Royal Germeteur. At Holliday's Drugstore. fe 25—tf

It is generally understood that T. M. Ferrell kept the best Kerosene Oil in town. He now has a much better quality than he has ever kept. Try it and be convinced.

Those owing us will please make immediate payment as we need the money. Very respectfully,
WATSON & PETERSON.
Oct. 1, 1891.

You can get the finest Butter in town at T. M. FERRELL'S.

I wish to buy a big lot of Seed Peas. Pay a good price for same.
B. F. POWELL.

Best Cabbage Seed for sale at half price. C. P. JOHNSON.

Full Cream Cheese (none better) at
T. M. FERRELL'S.

All goods in our store will be sold at cost. Yours, &c.,
M. HANSTEIN.

Another lot of that cheap Coffee just received at T. M. Ferrell's. You can now buy as much as you want. For the last few days he would not sell more than one pound to each customer.

I have the following Goods for for sale: The best Silver Plated Spoons, Gold Spectacles, Harmonicas and Accordeons, Seed Potatoes, Beans and Oats.
B. F. POWELL.

Plenty Shoes, Hats and Clothing left for you to make a good selection at New York Cost.
Yours, &c.,
M. HANSTEIN.

A beautiful line of cheap Jewelry, consisting of Pearl Sleeve Buttons, Collar Buttons, Stud Buttons, Necklaces, Breast-Pins and a beautiful line of Beads, just received at
T. M. FERRELL'S.

I shall soon leave for the North to buy new Goods. We must have room, therefore we are selling for cost. Yours for Bargains,
M. HANSTEIN.

Seed Beans for sale at
C. P. JOHNSON'S

W. T. Williamson has sold out to R. C. Holmes and ask all owing him to make immediate payment.

A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

I have opened a stand, near the Old Alliance Store, where I intend to conduct a Restaurant in first-class style, and in a manner that will be acceptable to everybody. It is the only saloon in Clinton. Meals served at all hours during the day. Fresh Fish and Oysters always on hand. Come and be convinced. Give me your patronage. Respectfully,
B. A. BEST, Clinton, N. C.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

Our entire stock of Goods is now offered at New York cost for cash. Our books are closed and all accounts are due and must be paid. We mean just what we say.
oc 22-tf WM. A. JOHNSON.

Early Rose Seed Potatoes for sale at C. P. JOHNSON'S.

Index to New Advertisements.

Notice.—J. S. Bizzell.
Money.—Alliance Publishing Co.

LOCALS.

—Tuesday, the 15th. Speaking in Clinton. Remember the date.

—A new coating has been recently given the roof of the store occupied by Messrs. W. R. King & Co.

—Mrs. Turner has removed from the College building to the house formerly occupied by Mr. John Oates.

—Mr. T. M. Lee has opened his law office in the room above Mr. Stetson's, opposite THE CAUCASIAN office.

—The sale of personal property of the late John R. Beaman took place Monday. Quite a large crowd was present.

—You should not fail to see the tasty arrangement of new Spring goods in the show windows of W. S. Partrick.

—We hope our business men will come out and hear the speaking next Tuesday. The live and vital subject will be dealt with.

—Read the advertisements both new and old. They all give you pointers as to where to buy and sell to the best advantage.

—Col. Harry Skinner and President Marion Butler will speak in Clinton next Tuesday, March 15th, at 10:30. Everybody invited.

—There were services at the Methodist, Baptist and Episcopal churches Sunday. Dr. Marable preaches at the Presbyterian church next Sunday.

—The County Commissioners were in session Monday, Mr Jule Hobbs presiding. Their work was dispatched with their usual care and precision.

—Court adjourned Friday evening. Judge Winston made a very favorable impression on all and it be our pleasure to know he will be here again at the May Term.

—The new bell, which was recently bought for the Methodist church, will be suspended this week, and on the next Sabbath its tintinnabulation will mingle with the other numerous calls to duty which that day has in store.

Mayor Hubbard Resigns.

The popular Mayor of our town, Mr. R. H. Hubbard, offered his resignation last Saturday to the Commissioners, who accepted it. For fourteen years, with a brief intermission, he has filled this position of trust, with credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of all, and we deeply deplore that other calls upon his time, should have rendered his resignaton necessary On Monday night the Commissioners unanimously elected as his successor the talented Mr. John Charles Slocumb. It is with great pleasure that we see the duties and responsiblities devolve on such worthy shoulders, and we feel sure that Mayor Slocumb's administration of justice will be able, equitable impartial. THE CAUCASIAN predicts for him a brilliant administration.

A Curiosity.

Allex Rhodes, a colored servant of Dr. L. McKinnon, showed us the other day something that is to say the least of it, remarkable. Within the liver of a beef, which when slaughtered, was apparently perfectly healthy, was imbedded the greater part of a peanut, and from the appearance of the aperture, which it made, it must have been there for some time. The shape of the peanut was preserved perfectly, and we think that an investigation might prove of interest and benefit to science.

Dr. C. T. Bailey Paralyzed.

It will be heard with profound sorrow throughout the State of the sad affliction this man, whose name is a household word to thousands throughout the State. This sad event occurred last Sunday morning as he was pronouncing the benediction at his church, and he now lays critically low at his home.

Our Supplement.

We are very fortunate in being able to give in full the late decision of the Supreme Court in the Railroad case, which we hope will be read and carefully thought over. It is an important question and, if any authority is to be considered, surely our highest tribunal of law and justice is to have its weight.

At the Episcopal Church.

Services were conducted last Sunday by the Rev. Mr. Hoffman, of Goldsboro, He is a fluent and powerful preacher, apt in illustration and able in exegesis, and we trust that he may visit Clinton often. The beautiful rendition of Mrs. Bumgardner, of Elliott, during the service added a great charm.

Syrup of Figs,

Produced from the laxative and nutritious juice of California figs, combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, acts gently, on the kidneys, liver and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

Notice.

The Directors of the Alliance Store are requested to meet with the Executive Committee Tuesday, March 15th, 1892. Important business.

V. J. MCARTHUR, Sect'y
March 3rd, 1892 —2t

A great spring medicine is P. P. P., the greatest blood purifier in the world, as hosts of people in this city, where it is manufactured can testify.

Personals.

Mr. Owen Fennell was here for two days this week.

Mr. Joel Loftin, of Warsaw, was in town last week.

Capt. T. H. Partrick is in Florida this week on business.

Miss Lena Moore was in town last Friday and Saturday.

Mr. W. S. Holmes spent Saturday and Sunday at home.

Mrs. Dr. Stevens and Miss Hadley left to-day for Wilson.

Rev. Dr. B. F. Marable filled his pulpit at Mt. Olive Sunday.

Mr. W. S. Barnes, of Raleigh, spent Wednesday night in town.

Miss Kate Cromartie has been visiting relatives and friends here.

Mrs. W. H. Williams, of Warsaw, was in town a few days last week.

Mrs. B. F. Boykin is visiting friends and relatives in Wilmington.

Mr. A. F. Williams, of Kenansville, spent a few days here last week.

Miss Sallie Hill, of Warsaw, visited Mrs. R. G. Holmes a few days last week.

Mr. W. O. Campbell, telegraph operator at Ivanhoe, was in town last week.

Mr. Loften Kerr, who is attending school at Kenansville, visited his parents Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Bradley Denning, who leaves this week to attend college in Delaware, Ohio, was in town this week.

Miss Kathleen Lee Hill, who has been visiting Mrs. R. G. Holmes, returned yesterday to her home in Warsaw.

Miss Mamie Ashford, who has been teaching school near Mr. W. E. Stevens' has closed the school and is now at home.

Mr. P. M. Pearsall, of Trenlon, N. C., visited here this week. Mr. Pearsall is just back from a trip through Florida.

Mr. Frank Jones, a former eminent citizen of our town, and now a prominent lawyer of Dunn, attended court last week.

Mrs. Mary E. Peterson, of the firm of M. E. Peterson & Co., left Saturday for the Northern markets to buy a full line of goods for the Spring.

Mr. G. T. Rawls was called to Wilson last week to attend the funeral of his brother, who died of heart trouble, caused by La Grippe.

Mr. W. E. Stevens left Wednesday for Raleigh to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee of the World's Fair, of which he is a member.

We are sorry to learn that the continued illness of her father, Mr. Wm. A. Faison, necessitated the departure of Miss Sudie Faisan for her home.

Mr. Marion Butler returned Saturday from St. Louis and left Sunday for Jacksonville and Richlands, in Pender county, where he spoke last Monday and Tuesday.

Miss Mary Thomson left last Friday for Cordele, Ga., where she will make her future home with her brother, Mr. W. S. Thomson. Miss Mary was one of our popular and accomplished young ladies and her many friends will greatly miss her. She will be in company with besides her brother—Mrs. W. S. Thomson (nee Miss Phi Williams) and Miss Mary Lou Williams, who will also make Cordele her future home.

A Bonnet Party.

A very charming "Bonnet Party" was given last Thursday evening by Mrs. Dr. Stevens, in honor of her guest, Miss Mattie Hadley, of Wilson, who has been visiting her for several days. The deft and skillful manipulation of the digitals of the young gentlemen quickly enabled them to present their bonnets, fully trimmed and ready for inspection. The genial Capt. Hodges, of Wilson adorned the occasion with his good looks and equally good judgment and rendered his decision on the merits of the work.

To Mr. Preston Stevens was acredited the glory of victory and the prize for the best trimmed bonnet was awarded him by the able arbiter.

Mr. Albert Beaman distinguished himself no less abundantly, but, having been somewhat unfortunate in his selection of a model—it is presumed, from its appearance, that the style was South African—he was decided to be the least successful of the aspirants and was the recipient of the handsome booby prize.

The guests, after regaling themselves from a delicate and delightful menu, departed with many pleasant memories of Mrs. Stevens' hospitality and Miss Hadley's charms.

President Butler's Address.

Mr. Marion Butler, President of the State Farmers' Alliance, delivered an address at Williams Hall last Friday; and, despite the fact that the weather was very disagreeable, he had a good audience, including several ladies and a number of the business men of the city.

Mr. Butler spoke for something over three hours, and his line of thought embraced a graphic picture of the accumulation of wealth at money centres, a parallel between the wealth-producer and the wealth-accumulator, a comparison of the absolute and relative wealth creator, and a remarkably lucid and well-considered exposition of the duty of Congress to control the instruments of commerce on the telegraph, interstate transportation and the currency of the country.

Mr. Butler has plainly given much study and painstaking attention to the vital issues which naturally challenge his interest as a patriotic citizen, and which come within his purview as the chief officer of a great organization in the State—and he discusses these issues in a broad and catholic spirit, with an enunciaton of such views as befit the intelligent and thoughtful citizen.—Fayetteville Observer.

For Old Sores, Skin Eruptions, Pimples, Ulcers and Syphilis, use only P. P. P., and get well and enjoy the blessing only to be derived from the use of P. P. P. (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.)

Sunday School Convention.

The Sunday School Convention for Sampson county will meet in Clinton on Friday, March 18th, 1892, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Sunday School Convention, to be held in Newberne, March 29th, 1892.

The following are the Vice Presidents representing the various townships:

North Clinton—W. B. Stewart.
South Clinton—T. L. Pugh.
Turkey—C. E. Daniel.
Hall's—J. C. Packer.
Piney Grove—T. H. Sutton.
Newton Grove—Isaac Williams.
Westbrook's—Ransom West.
Mingo—O. D. Strickland.
Dismal—D. W. Williams.
Honeycutt's—Love Jackson.
Little Coharie—J. D. O. Culbreth.
McDaniel's—Judson Hobbs.
Lisbon—D. L. Herring.
Franklin—Frank Lewis.
Taylor's Bridge—James M. Powell.

The Vice-Presidents are requested to call a meeting of the Sunday School workers in their repective townships on a day, suitable to themselves, and appoint delegates to the County Sunday School Convention.

By order of the President.

U. S HINES, Sec'y.

The members of all the Sunday Schools in North and South Clinton townships, and all persons who are interested are requested to meet in joint session on Sunday, the 13th, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Clinton Baptist church, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Sunday School Convention, which meets on the 18th of March.

W. B. STEWART,
T. L. PUGH.

Roseboro Dots.

[Special Correspondent.]

Our community lost one of its brightest jewels Saturday morning, February 27th, at 7 o'clock A. M., in the death of Miss Mamie Highsmith. Her death was greatly lamented by all that knew her. She had been a sufferer for about four weeks, notwithstanding all the medical skill that could be displayed it seemed she was called to go, and departed this life in perfect ease. The funeral services were held Sunday at 12 o'clock and was largely attended, and a very touching and consoling sermon was preached by Rev. Love Culbreth. The remains were then conveyed to their last resting place. Messrs. J. W. White, Thomas Owens, G. T. McLamb, R. Butler, Richard Hubbard and T. Sedberry were the pall-bearers.

Her shepherd will appear, we know,
At his appointed day.
A crown of glory to bestow,
That cannot fade away.

Rev. A. J. Parker has been quite sick for several days with La Grippe, but we are glad to see him improved enough to be on the street again.

Roseboro Debating Society will give a public debate on the 16th of March. Discussion will open at 7 o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

Messrs. H. L. Cook, of Fayetteville, and D. L. Gilmer, of Mt. Airy, are in town to-day. McL. & B

It is with pleasure we inform you and the people of the surrounding country that our small town is in a flourishing condition.

Although money is scarce and a general stringency throughout the country in the money market, new stores are going up and ones stocked with large lines of goods.

We have two organizatrons in our town which are worthy of note. The mercantile association for the benefit of Roseboro, and a literary society of which Rev. D. S. Bullard is superintendent. At the last meeting of this society the following query was discussed: "Which Deserves the More Credit, Columbus for Discovering America, or Washington for Defending It?" The query was ably discussed by both sides. It was decided in favor of Columbus. We are glad to see our citizens taking so much interest in the two organizations.

COUNT VON MOLTKE

Autryville Notes.

(Special Correspondent.)

Mr. Robert Hall, of Cumberland, N. C., has taken charge of the school at this place. We wish him great success.

One mad dog was shot near this place last Sunday night, but not killed. He visited the town, made his escape, and was making his way up north rapidly the last account we had of him.

What are our tar-heels doing in Georgia? The former correspondence of Godwin, like Rip Van Winkle, after sleeping so many years, has waked up. Glad to to see it. JUMBO.

The Poisonous Acids

In the blood, should be taken up and removed by the Liver and Kidneys, but these organs get out of order—fail to do their work and the Result is Rheumatism. There are a thousand remedies for the Liver and kidneys, but there is only one cure for Rheumatism, and that is Dr. Drummond's Lightning Remedy. A large bottle may be had at the druggists, or will be sent by express to any address on receipt of $5. That is the price of a cure, and any one who is having an argument with the Rheumatism, will feel fully repaid by the first dose. Drummond Medicine Co., 48-50 Maiden Lane, New York.

LADIES
Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

MARKETS.

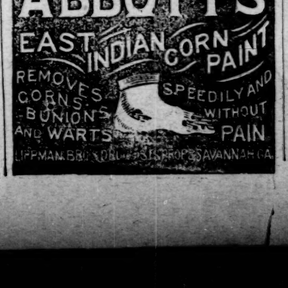
CLINTON.

(Reported by A. F. JOHNSON & Co.)

Corn,	60
Peas,	65
Bacon,	8 to 12½
Chickens,	15 to 25
Eggs,	15
Beeswax	18 to 22
Butter,	20 to 25
Lard,	10 to 12½
Fodder,	75
Flour,	5 50 to 6 00
Hides,	05 to 06
Cotton, middling,	6

WILMINGTON.

Cotton,	6½
Turpentine, (hard)	1 00
" (Virgin and Yellow Dip)	1 90
Spirits Turpentine.	32 per gallon
Rosin, (strained)	1 00 per barrel
" (good strained)	1 05 per barrel
Tar,	$1 30 per barrel
Crude Turpentine, (Hard)	$ 1 00
" (Virgin)	1 00
Yellow Dip,	1 90
Timber, per m.,	3 00 to 15 00



DUPLIN COUNTY.

(Special Correspondent.)

MAGNOLIA NOTES.

As the spring opens, and with delightful weather, so our little town is booming and growing better.

The latest is the new firm—John R. Barden, Esq.—at the stand formerly occupied by Wilson & Swinson, proprietors of the late "Alliance" Store. Mr. Barden is a young man of talents worth using. Success to him and to all those who try!

Another firm is thought to be in process of construction. Messrs. Brown & Southerland, original Duplin boys, but late of Princeton, N. C., are expected to put up a stock of general merchandise at this place soon.

We welcome them among us, as their former reputation bids fair to help themselves and to help Magnolia.

Some are leaving us and some are coming in. We don't want any to go, but seems best in the eyes of some. It may be that there is not enough encouragement at home; it may be that home talent is not appreciated, and yet we don't think it is exactly that; and truly it should not be as of old, that "the prophet is not without his reward save in his country." It is said that charity should begin at home Just as surely should it be that we encourage the good we have among us, cause it to expand and keep the better part of it.

Mr. F. M. Sawyer left a few days ago for Roanoke, Va., where he will make use of his talents as an architect.

Mrs. W. R. Newberry is visiting relatives at Faison.

Miss Annie Alderman, who has been visiting in Magnolia, returned to her home, Taylor's Bridge, last Saturday.

Mr. Lewis Merriman, agent, Jacksonville, N. C., spent a few days of last week with his mother, Mrs. Humblin, proprietress of "The Magnolia House."

Mr. John N Johnson, who has been in Wilmington for some time, is among us for a few days, and, by the way, the young man had an opportunity of making quite a hero of himself one night last week. His father's house was about to be burglarized, (by a professional it is thought) but young Mr. Johnson aroused himself from his midnight dreams, and placing himself as a sentinel at the door, succeeded in holding the same till other members of the house could be aroused, thereby causing the sneak to make himself absent and of less consequence for the time being. That's the last of the professional in these parts, and we don't care if it continues to be the last.

The young people of Magnolia spent a very enjoyable evening at Miss Florence Heath's the 4th inst. A "candy stew" was said to be the object of the meeting, and, notwithstanding, the excellency of the candy, still 'tis thought—half whispered—that some present enjoyed the idea of being there with some others more than they enjoyed eating the candy. But, of course, always there must be some outside reason for some things!

Dr. Pritchard was up last week for a bird hunt, and gave us a splendid lecture or talk on Spurgeon. The audience was small, but to make those who didn't go feel smaller, will say that the appreciative people of the town were there.

The town was made serious the other day over the sad accident that befell little Walter Mathis, son of Mr. J. A. Mathis. For several days he was thought to be in almost a dying condition, but we are glad to be able to state is better now and will get well, 'tis thought. J.

IN MEMORIAM.

First ten lines free, 5 cents (half of advertising rates) for each subsequent line, counting 6 words to the line.

MRS. HALLIE STRINGFIELD.

God, in His infinite wisdom and love, has called from our midst our beloved sister, associate, friend and co-laborer, Mrs. Hallie Stringfield, a consistent member of Shiloh Baptist church, for years a faithful worker in the Sunday school, and leader in our singing. Her life was a most beautiful demonstration of the Bible's idea of religion. She was a noble hearted and lovely christian woman—loved by all who knew her. The sweetness of her disposition, her goodness and nobleness of character ingratied her into the affections of the people in the vicinity in which she lived.

Her funeral was conducted by Rev. Frank Wooten. Text: "She has done what she could." After the sermon the Alliance procession proceeded to the cemetery, when the funeral services were performed according to the ritual of the N. C. F. A. & I. U.

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to His holy will and recognize in his affliction, providence the Hand that doeth all things well, we feel that ours is an irreparable loss.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to entire family in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That in token of respect and appreciation of the virtues of our deceased sister and friend, a copy of these resolutions be spread on the Alliance Minutes and a copy sent to the family of the deceased E L GAVIN,
Sec'y of Moore's Creek Alliance.
Pender county, N. C, Feb. 24rd, '92.

FLORENCE EMPIE MERRITT.

Death has again visited the beloved family of Mr. A. H. Merritt and plucked therefrom one of its brightest flowers, Miss Florence Empie Merritt. She was born March 19th, 1876, in Sampson co., and died November 25th, 1891, aged 15 years, eight months and six days. Her body was taken to the family burying ground for interment, where her form lies calmy resting with loved ones gone before. All that a devoted mother, loving father, friends and medical skill could do was done to keep in the happy home the winning ways of Florence. She was too good and lovely for this world, though a child of exceptional health and physique, she lasted but a few weeks, yielding up her promising life to that fatal stroke of typhoid fever. She was one of those girls whose nature was kind, gentle and mild. To know her at one time was to know her at all times. She was an amiable daughter, affectionate sister, and loved by all who knew her, for he that loveth not knoweth not God, for God is love. May God in His goodness bless the bereaved family. They are passing through a dark night of sorrow and bereavement, but by grace divine they may enter that eternal day of light and joy where union will never be broken.

Yes, dear Florence, we miss you now,
Our heads are bowed in grief;
But when we remember you're free from pain
Then comes a sweet relief.

We know you're with your loved ones now
On that bright shining shore,
Singing songs of re-union
Never to part any more.

The sting of death is over,
The victory now is won;
All earthly troubles ended
And a better life begun.

Then dry your tears sad mourners,
'Tis our Heavenly Father's will.
To call us all to Heaven,
When our station here we fill.

We'll meet our dear loved ones
Who have just gone before
To greet us at our coming,
When all our toils are o'er.

M. McI.

When the Heart Is Affected

By Rheumatism, or any of the muscles near that organ, it is like tampering with an electric wire, for death may come at any moment. If life is worth $5, go to the druggist and get Dr. Drummond's Lightning Remedy, or send to the Drummond Medicine Co., 48-50 Maiden Lane, New York, and they will send you a large bottle by prepaid express. It is not as quick as electricity, but it will save your life if you take it in time.

A Spring Medicine.

Nothing so efficacious as P. P. P. for a spring medicine at this season, and for toning up invigorating, and as a strengthener and spetizer take P. P. P. It will throw off the Malaria, and put you in good condition. P. P. P. is the spring medicine in the world for the different ailments the system is liable to in the spring.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

P. P. P.
CURES
ALL SKIN DISEASES

Physicians endorse P. P. P. as a splendid combination, and prescribe it with great satisfaction for the cures of all forms and stages of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary

P. P. P.
CURES SCROFULA.

Syphilis, Syphilitic Rheumatism, Scrofulous Ulcers and Sores, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Malaria, old Chronic Ulcers that have resisted all treatment. Catarrh,

P. P. P. CURES
BLOOD POISON

Skin Diseases, Eczema, Chronic Female Complaints, Mercurial Poison, Tetter, Scald Head, Etc., Etc.

P. P. P. is a powerful tonic, and an excellent appetizer, building up the system rapidly.

Ladies whose systems are poisoned and whose blood is in an impure condition due

P. P. P. CURES
MALARIA

to menstrual irregularities are peculiarly benefited by the wonderful tonic and blood cleansing properties of P. P. P., Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.

P. P. P.
CURES DYSPEPSIA

LIPPMAN BROS., Druggists, Proprietors,
Lippman's Block, SAVANNAH, GA.

NOTICE!

NORTH CAROLINA, SAMPSON CO.—BEFORE J. S. BIZZELL, C. S. C.
A. M. Lee,
vs.
O. J. Fowler.

NOTICE TO O. F. FOWLER.

The defendant, O. J. Fowler, in the above entitled action, will take notice that the plaintiff, A. M. Lee, has applied to me for leave to issue execution upon the judgment heretofore recovered in said action, the same being judgment No 3,270, for the sum of ten dollars, with interest from the 14th day of October, 1881. And the said O. J. Fowler is hereby notified to appear before me at my office in Clinton, N. C., on Wednesday, the 20th day of April, 1892, and show cause, if any he has, why leave to issue execution upon said judgment should not be granted.

J. S. BIZZELL, C. S. C.
F. R. COOPER, Att'y for Plaintiff
This March 8th, 1892 —10-4t

Sale of Valuable Land.

BY VIRTUE OF A POWER CONtained in a certain mortgage deed executed by S. D Jackson on the 30th day of Jan 1890 to W. E Bass and recorded in the Register's office of Sampson county N. C, in Book 72 page 539 The same having been transferred to us we will at the court house door in the town of Clinton, N. C, on the 19th day of March 1892 at 1 o'clock p. m, sell at public auction for cash four tracts or parcels of land all adjoining each other lying and being in Mingo township Sampson county, adjoining the lands of Julia E Hinson, Jesse Wilson and others containing 226 acres more or less The same being the lands on which the said S. D. Jackson now lives. For a more particular discription of the said lands apply to the Register's office of Sampson county, N. C This Feb. 10th 1892.

E. B. PARKER & CO,
Assignee of Mortgage.
February 18, 1892.—4t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CUTTING TIME.

Though our winter trade has been exceptionally good and we are not to be found among the mourners, yet we have a few goods we want to sell and the sooner they are sold the better we shall feel. We must begin to plan for the Spring campaign, and want room and money to carry out the plans we formulated. To execute these two essentials we shall

CUT INTO THE PRICES

of our entire stock of

SHAWLS, BLANKETS, BUGGY ROBES, HEAVY FLANNELS, WINTER DRESS GOODS, PANT GOODS, WOOL AND MERINO UNDERWEAR, &C.

They must make room for our Spring purchases, and now is the time to buy these cold weather goods. This may be the opportunity you have been looking for. So come now and get the benefit of this

Cutting Sale.

Respectfully,

A. F. JOHNSON & CO.

HOLLIDAY'S
DRUG STORE!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE!"

—:o:—

Don't wait to get sick, but when you begin to feel bad come and get a dose of medicine and prevent sickness. This is the proper use of medicine. If you will do this you will scarcely ever have a doctor's bill to pay or lose months of time, and put your friends and relatives to such a deal of trouble.

In addition to my complete line of pure and reliable Drugs, I carry Warner's Log Cabin Remedies, B. B. B., the S. S. S., Quinine in small and large quantities; Simmon's Liver Regulator, Famous Specific Orange Blossom, Cuticura Remedies, Dr. Pierces Favorite Prescription, the Golden Medical Discovery, Horse and Cattle Powder (1 pound packages prepared by the Herb Co. of W. Va, Quaker brand.)

Prescriptions carefully compounded. Local and office practice upon request. Respectfully,

aug1—tf DR. R. H. HOLLIDAY.

MONEY
CAN BE MADE BY AGENTS SELLING
THE
Farmers' Alliance History
AND
AGRICULTURAL DIGEST
BY N. A. DUNNING.

Author of "The Philosophy of Price," "History of the U. S. Dollar," and Associate Editor of The National Economist, official organ of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union.

It will contain 800 pages, 48 elegant photo engravings. It will be the greatest book of the period. Price: Cloth, $2.50: Half Russian, $3.50. Send for terms and circulars to

ALLIANCE PUBLISHING CO., 239 N. Capitol St., Washington, D. C.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS ADMINistratrix upon the estate of the late John B. Beaman, Sr., notice is hereby given to creditors of said estate to present their claims duly proven, to the undersigned within one year from the date of this notice, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

M. R. BEAMAN, Adm'x.
March 1st, 1892.—6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING administered upon the estate of Owen Monk, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons holding claims against the said estate to present them, duly authenticated, on or before the 20th of March, 1893, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make immediate payment.

SOLOMON MONK, Adm'r.
Per Att'y, M C RICHARDSON.
This 3rd day of March, 1892.—6t

NORTH CAROLINA, SAMPSON CO.—SUPERIOR COURT.

Wm. Berry,
vs.
Sylvester Bizzell and others } Notice of Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Sampson County, rendered on the 5th day of January, 1892 in the case of Wm Berry against Sylvester Bizzell and others, I will sell by public auction, at the Courthouse door in Clinton, on Saturday, the 20th day of February, 1892 a certain tract of land situated on the main road leading from Clinton to Lisbon and known as the Leah Bizzell place, containing nearly two acres. Said sale is made for the purpose of partition among the heirs of the said Leah Bizzell.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-fourth cash and balance in six and twelve months. Title reserved until payment is made in full

F. R COOPER, Com'r.
This January 17th, 1892 —21-4t

Notice To Creditors.

HAVING THIS DAY QUALIFIED as administrator upon the estate of the late Mrs Julia A. Faison, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said estate to present their claim duly proven to the undersigned within one year from the date of this notice, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recover. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

J. H FAISON, Adm'r.
F. R. COOPER, Att'y.
This Feb. 4th 1892 6t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. F. & Y. V. Railway Co.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.
In Effect Feb. 23d, 1892.

NORTH BOUND.

STATIONS.	No. 2. Daily ex Sunday.	No. 4. daily ex Sunda	No. 16. Daily ex Sunday.
Lv Wilmington	9 50 a m		
Ar Fayetteville	1 55 p m		
Lv Fayetteville	2 00 p m		
Lv Sanford	4 35 p m		
Ar Greensboro	6 55 p m		
Lv Greensboro	7 15 p m		
Lv Walnut Cove	9 00 p m		
Ar Mt. Airy	11 15 p m		
Lv Bennettsville		12 40pm	
Lv Maxton		1 27pm	
Ar Fayetteville		3 37pm	
Lv Ramseur			7 25 pm
Ar Greensboro			10 05 am
Lv Greensboro			10 35 am
Ar Madison			1 05 pm

SOUTH BOUND.

	Daily ex Sunday No. 1.	Daily ex Sunday. No. 3	dailyex Sunday No. 15.
Lv Mt. Airy	6 00 a m		
Lv Walnut Cove	8 11 a m		
Ar Greensboro	10 00 a m		
Lv Greensboro	10 30 a m		
Lv Sanford	12 45 p m		
Ar Fayetteville	2 06 p m		
Lv Fayetteville	3 04 p m		
Ar Wilmington	7 05 p m		
Lv Fayetteville		2 11 p m	
Lv Maxton		3 32 p m	
Ar Bennettsville		4 22 p m	
Lv Madison			2 45 pm
Ar Greensboro			4 55 pm
Lv Greensboro			5 15 pm
Ar Ramseur			8 10 pm

W. E. KYLE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.

Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.

TIME TABLE 10.

To take effect 6 a. m., Wednesday, May 28th, 1890.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	50 Passenger. DAILY. Except Sunday. Ar.	Lv.	Mixed Frt. and Passenger. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Ar.	Lv.	51 Passenger. DAILY. Except Sunday. Ar.	Lv.
	A. M.	A. M.	P M	P M	P M	P M
Goldsboro,		6 30			3	30
Best's,	6	57	7	05	3 53	3 56
La Grange,	7	20	7	30	4 06	4 03
Falling Creek,	7	48		53	4 21	4 20
Kinston,	8	11	8	30	4 35	4 45
Caswell,	8	50	8	55	4 55	4 55
Dover,	9	15	9	02	5 05	5 09
Core Creek,	10	31	10	36	5 19	5 15
Tuscarora,	11	00	11	05	5 31	5 31
Clark's,	11	17	11	41	5 41	5 48
Newberne,	12	15	12	00	6 00	6 09
Riverdale,	3	37	3	42	6 39	6 34
Croatan.	3	48	3	50	6 44	6 46
Havelock,	4	08	4	13	6 56	6 56
Newport,	4	37	4	42	7 13	7 14
Wildwood,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New and Enlarged Facilities

AT

W. T. WILLIAMSON'S

BUGGY AND CARRIAGE FACTORY,

My Factory is now run at full capacity. My heavy work is now done by steam power. I am turning out a large number of new style Buggies and Pheatons. We make to order, but always keep a few styles on hand for examination.

I will keep on hand a large lot of Western Buggies (open and top) and Roads Carts. They will equal in quality and are sold as low as any like goods in Goldsboro, Fayetteville or Wilmington.

☞ Round Shaves, Hacks and al Edge Tools made, and Repairing done on short notice.

HARNESS, WHIPS,

COLLARS AND ALL

HARNESS HARDWARE.

I will hereafter keep in stock. My Harness Department is under THE CAUCASIAN OFFICE, on Fayetteville Street, near my Factory.

☞ Be sure to see my styles and get my prices before buying.

Respectfully,

jul8–tf W. T. WILLIAMSON.

HERE'S A POINTER,

If you want to keep posted on the progress of the Alliance and reform movement in the West you should read

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE,

PUBLISHED AT

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA,

HON. J. BURROWS, Editor.

The leading Independent paper west of the Missouri river. Send for sample copy.

Subscription price $1.00 per year.

ALLIANCE PUB. CO., Lincoln, Neb.
nov12—tf

Notice.

In addition to my Regular Stock of WATCHES AND CLOCKS, And my Repairing Business and and agency for sewing Machines, I have accepted the agency for the Great Southern Music House of Ludin & Bates, of Savannah, Ga., for the sale of

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

I sell the following well-known and reliable makes: Mathushek, Sterling, Mason & Hamlin and Chickering.

A sample Sterling Piano and a Sterling Organ can be seen on exhibition at my place of business in Clinton. Call in and get our terms.

Yours truly,

jy9-tf H. B. GIDDENS.

Mortgage Sale.

NOTICE. BY VIRTUE OF THE power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed, dated the 21st day of December 1883, made by J. B. Westbrook and wife Clarissa Westbrook to David Jernigan, the undersigned will sell by public auction at the court house door in Clinton, N. C., on the 26th day of March 1892, a certain tract of land situated in Sampson county N. C., and in Newton Grove township and bounded as follows. Beginning at a stump, E. E. Thornton's corner and runs his line west 44 poles to a stump, Thornton's corner, thence his line passing his corner, N. 10 E. 68 poles to a stake to Hill's and others corner, then N. 72 W. 6 poles to a stake, then N. 13 W. 96 poles to the beginning containing 20 acres. Terms of sale cash. Place of sale, Court House, Clinton, N. C. Time of sale, twelve o'clock.

This Feb. 18th 1892

DAVID JERNIGAN

fe 25—6t.

BETTON'S.

PILE SALVE.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR PILES.

IN USE OVER 40 YEARS. SIMPLE. EFFECTIVE. WONDERFUL. 50c. PER BOX.

Highest TESTIMONIALS.

At Druggists or Mailed on Receipt of Price.

WINKELMANN & BROWN Drug Co., Props. Baltimore, Md.

KOPFALINE FOR HEADACHE

The Great German Headache Cure will cure nervous, sick, malarial and all forms of headache. People who have suffered, say it is a God's blessing to mankind. Pleasant to use. No bad effects. Cure certain and quick. For sale by druggists, or by mail 25 cents.

WINKELMANN & BROWN DRUG CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

NEW BARBER SHOP.

When you wish an easy shave,
As good as barber ever gave,
Just call on us at our saloon
At morning, eve or noon;
We cut and dress the hair with grace,
To suit the contour of the face.
Our room is neat and towels clean,
Scissors sharp and razors keen,
And everything we think you'll find;
To suit the face and please the mind,
And all our art and skill can do,
If you just call, we'll do for you.

Shop on DeVane Street, opposite Court House, over the old Alliance Headquarters.

PAUL SHERARD,
The Clinton Barber.

The smallest Pill in the World!

THE SECRET of restoring health is discovered in

TUTT'S Tiny Liver Pills

In liver affections, sick headache, dyspepsia, flatulence, heartburn, bilious colic, eruptions of the skin, and all troubles of the bowels, their curative effects are marvelous. They are a corrective as well as a gentle cathartic. Very small and easy to take. Price, 25c. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N.Y.

All Through Sampson.

What Sampsonians are Doing and Saying.

☞ Send us the news from your township for this column. Every subscriber to this paper has a right and is requested to contribute items of news in "thes" neighborhood for this column. We will not publish your name unless you desire it. ☜

SOUTH CLINTON.

Mr. L. M. Boykin will leave to day, and will be absent two or three weeks. He goes for the purpose of teaching in singing.

Little Mattie Hill merits a prize, offered by Miss Emma Matthis, to the most diligent tin crimper, during the month of February. Who will be the next?

Look out, children, open your eyes;
Keep your tin picked up if you want to win a prize.

Mr. J. L. Matthews and his mother are on a visit to Duplin, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Lamb's birth-day. Big dinner, big turkey, etc., etc.

Miss Emma, Mary and Cora and Mr. Willie Matthews have taken the other end of the road for Johnston county, where they will attend the closing exercises of Mr. L. L. Matthews' school. We wish them all a pleasant trip and a safe return. Misses Jennett, Martha and "Fib" will keep house till they get back.

The Demorest Contest Club, No. 1, held a contest at Mt. Gilead church February 19th, '62, managed by Judson Hobbs. The medal was presented to Miss M. J. Hobbs by Rev. Mr. Hopper. The judges were Miss Rena Matthews, Mr. V. J. McArthur and Rev. Mr. Hopper. The subject was "The New Declaration of Independence." The audience was highly pleased with the speaking. Mr. Hobbs made an excellent talk. We would be pleased to have them again.

LISBON.

Miss Ellie Moore, in company with Mr. Josiah Robinson and his daughter, Nancy, are on a visit to Mr. Abner Robinson, of Pender county.

Friday, the 26th of February, Mr. Josiah Robinson's school closed. It was a very enjoyable time to all present. After dinner, and it was a good one, the program was compositions and speeches. We have neve. seen children appear to love their teacher like these did Uncle Joe. After the speeches and compositions we listen to several fine songs. The last one sang was "God be with till we meet again" Uncle Joe, familiarly called by his children. Said he felt like he ought to say something. In many respects his speech was the most appropriate we ever listened to. Several of his pupils could not refrain from tears while he tendered thanks and good wishes and parting farewell words. I can't describe the occasion. Teachers and scholars doubtless realize the sentiment of the poet, "sometimes one of the hardest words to say is good-by."

We were all envited to return to the school house at twilight, the occasion was a sociable. We listen to some very five music, rendered by the Lisbon Harpers, viz, Messrs. Ivey and Fletcher Robinson, Cary Parker, Cadmus Moore, Willie Vann and F. F. Herring. Just at ten o'clock the "harpers" played "Good-By, My Lover, Good-By." All of us immediately went to our homes

Mr. Butler, if you will let us know, through your paper, when you are coming to Lisbon to make a speech I trust the "harpers" will play for you. I know the talk will be a good one.

We are glad to know that Clear Run bridge will be completed in one week.

Dr. H. Herring, we learn, has gone to Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. J. C. D. Herring will soon return from Atlanta Dental College.

All are delighted with Rev. Tom Dixon's sermons in your paper. LITTLE FRANK.

NORTH CLINTON.

Miss Mamie Ashford of Clinton, clossed her school at Hermon church Friday, March 4th. Miss Mamie is a good teacher, and is very much liked by the community.

Mr. Theo Clute is going to put up a grist-mill at his gin, which we think will be of convenience to the neighborhood.

Some of our farmers are going to plant tobacco this year. We wish them much success.

There is an old bachelor, not a thousand miles from here, who is making great improvements around his house, front yard, &c. It's Leap Year "ya" know. Look out, old maids, some of "ye'll" get a chance yet. BUB.

PINEY GROVE.

Mr. P. C. Johnson, one of Johnston county's best young men, has entered school at Beaver Dam Academy. He does not only propose to be benefited himself, but to benefit others by instructing them in the rudiments of penmanship. We guess he will get a class.

Messrs. H. Fisher and J. F. Westbrook visited us last week.

We are glad to note the fact that Mr. Frank Howard has recovered from an attack of pneumonia, and is again at school with us. During his illness things were somewhat on the dull order, for he was an important factor in keeping up the life of Beaver Dam.

Several of our students have absented themselves to go to work on the farms, but we are pleased to state that others have joined the school, and we hear of more that expect to patronize our flourishing school soon. It is a busy season of the year nevertheless we anticipate a liberal patronage throughout the session.

The farmers in our section are all busy on their farms. They are planting large quantities of Irish potatoes, and will not plant much cotton. They will also plant good many beans. So you see our cotton farmers are becoming truck farmers, and are going to build up or break down on that line.

Mr. R. W. Lindsay, one of our most active and successful farmers, is speaking of moving to Goldsboro. Mr. Lindsay is a very clever young man, and we regret to know that he is thinking of leaving us.

There are several saw and grist-mills in our community. I heard a man say last week that he could hear twenty-three different engines whistle in our place. What township can beat this?

Sunday school will open at Goshen church next Sunday. We hope a large crowd will be present to begin this year's work. HUXTER.

Several mad dogs have been loose up here lately. Some have been killed and some are still at large. Two negro children were bit, but no signs of hydrophobia has been seen yet.

MINGO.

As the weather is so disagreeable, and the grippe is so bad, I will drop you a few lines. We would be pleased to sell our part of the trouole.

The closing exercises of Mr. Bell's school took place on the 26th of February, with a nice little crowd and appropriate speeches by the school. The general average was thirty-six for three months. After the exercises of the school the audidience enjoyed the tip of the light fantastic till 10 o'clock o'clock, when the party was moved to Nathan Barefoot, Sr., and lasted till day-break next morning.

The closing exercises of Miss Naomie Lee's, at Poplar Grove, was on the 27th. Quite a large and fine speaking by the school, good music by Messrs. Ward and Blackman, fine speeches by Prof. J. E Spence, of Glenwood High school, also Mr. Bradley Denning, of the Smithfield Collegiate Institute.

Mr. Bell toook a flying trip to Greensboro on the 29th of February, on business and will probably remain several days visiting the Western part of the State.

Some of our people want a bill introduced in Congress to give some small amount for the killing of hawks, as they are so destructive around here. Let us hear from you on this subject. We have been informed that a petition has been sent out to Mr. Grady to that effect.

CROSS-EYED SAM.

Mr. J. F. Jackson's school closed last Thursday. Quite an interesting exercise given. A very strong and able address was delivered by Prof. J. D. Ezzell on "The Effect of Cotton Raising in the South on Education." It was listened to with deep interest. Mr. Jackson was a good teacher and we all hate to lose him.

Mr. Wm. C. Jackson died last Thursday, the 3rd instant. Mrs. Jackson was about six five years old. He was well known and liked by all. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. A. Dawson, of the Baptist church.

Miss Rosa Culbreth's school closed last Friday week at Tew's School-house. Miss Daisey Jackson began teaching at the same place last Monday.

Miss Emma Ingram, of Wayne county, has been visiting relatives and friends in Mingo and Westbrook's.

Mrs. Betsey Strickland, an old and infirm lady, died last Sunday. She was visiting her neighbor and dropped dead from her chair.

Not much guano will be used used this spring. Nor much cotton planted. We will plant more corn and raise more meat.

WESTBROOK'S.

Mr. Bradley Denning, on the line of Johnston and Sampson, leaves for Delaware, Ohio, on the 9th instant, where he expects to pursue a business course in Michael's Business College.

HONEYCUTTS.

As I have not seen anything from Salem lately I will send you a few notes.

On the 26th of February the Phi. L. Society had one of its public debates. The question was, "which has been a greater injury, War or Whiskey?" The speakers on the affirmative were M. W. Royall and H. I. Bowden. Negative, J. D Larkin and W. N. Johnson. There was a large crowd and all seemed to take a great interest in the discussion. It was decided in favor of the negative. After the debate the young ladies of the Athenian Club, entertained the audience with essays and music, which the young people greatly enjoyed. The society is on a boom at present. The members are working very earnestly. "Spur up, boys," for the people will come to hear you in May. The school also is progressing very finely. New pupils arrive nearly every day. The public school near is prospering at the same time under the management of Miss Bettie Cooper.

Miss M. Royall has returned to Oxford. LIMEL.

NEWTON GROVE.

The schools taught at Parker's school house by Mr. E. B Wilson closed last week. A very interesting and instructive exercise by the pupils was given. Prof. J. E. Spence was to be present to deliver an address, but could not attend. Two prizes were given for the best speller and the best reader. The spelling prize was awarded to Miss Lilly Warren, and the one for the best reader to Mr. Charlie Jordan. Mr. Warren was a good teach and will be missed here.

Prof. J. E. Spence, late principal of Glenwood Academy has resigned, to take charge of a paper in Chatham county. We which him much success in his new profession. He was a successful teacher and his place will be hard to fill.

DISMAL.

We see that nearly all your correspondents are saying something about their pretty girls, and we must say something about ours. We do not believe that any part of Sampson or any other county in the State have more pretty girls than we have. Their beautiful carved figures seems the incarnations of every charm. We are thrilled and spell-bound with rapture, as we catch a glimps of those sparkling missiles of radiance which are shot from the batteries of their witchery loaded eyes. They are so pretty.

Fire did considerable damage near the Cumberland county line on the 5th instant, burning several boxes. After a hard fight it was extinguished. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Seed sowing time is here, and we hear of a woman sending by some one after a package of "yearling Bumhead Cabbage Seed. She got Early Drumhead.

Mr. H. A. Bain, of Wade, is visiting in this vicinity.

Miss —— Lewis, laughter of Robt. Lewis, Esq., is visiting in this vicinity.

Leap year parties are on foot.

One of our Herculean Sampsonites knocked a negro down in Fayetteville not long ago. Sampson men have big fists and those who try to impose on them soon find out.

Miss Reppie J. Spell, one of our bright sparkling-eyed Sampson belles, is attending school at Wade.

Not long since a leap year party, while out on a raid, went to an old colored woman's house to get their fortunes told, and is said that they got it.

Mrs. Charles Spell and Miss Florence Brown, of Red Springs, have been visiting in this locality.

A letter from Moore county says: "Several thousand dollars worth of timber has been destroyed by fire in the vicinity of Patterson's Bridge.

Mr. C. H. Williams has put up the Emly fence around his farm.

We hear that Mr. John C. Williams, one of our oldest and most highly respected citizens is writing a history of his life This book will, no doubt, be very interesting.

The farmers are not buying as much guano as they commonly do, and are going to plant less cotton than they have heretofore.

South River Baptist Institute is getting along very well under the management of it's new principal, Mr. Robert Hall.

The recent rains caused a rise in the navigable streams of this vicinity, consequently several of our citizens are gone to Wilmington.

Great quantities of tar is being shipped on the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad.

The largest tar-kiln on record is being built in the eastern part of Cumberland county. It is to be thirty-five feet in the bed and thirteen feet high. This we think will "glut" the market.

Success to you and our county paper. GIL.

[Continued on Third Page.]

How is This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 16 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by J. R. Smith, Druggist, Mount Olive, N. C., and Dr. R. H. Holliday, Clinton, N. C.

Buy your Dress Goods of W. S. PARTRICK.

Alliance Department.

ALLIANCE NOTES, DISCUSSIONS AND THE DOINGS OF THE VARIOUS LODGES.

[THE CAUCASIAN was adopted as the Official Organ of the Sampson County Alliance at the meeting in January 19th, 1889.]

The Union meeting of the Ingold and Coharie Alliances will meet at Ingold on Saturday before the third Sunday (the 19th) of March, at 10 o'clock A. M. All the members of these two lodges are especially invited to be present.

ROBT. HIGHSMITH,
President.
OLIVER BLACKBURN, Sec'ry.

AN APPEAL.

Coharie Alliance, No. 654, Sampson county, N. C., earnestly appeals to every Sub-Alliance in our State to contribute to our worthy brother, George C. Highsmith, who had the misfortune to lose by fire, on the 14th of February, 1892, his dwelling house and dining, and nearly all of his furniture. His loss is estimated at one thousand dollars. Brother Highsmith is a member in good standing of this Alliance, has a wife and two children, mother and sister, and his loss is greatly felt by him. We hope that the brethren in the State will contribute liberally to his relief. We hope that the President or Secretary of each Sub-Alliance in the State will bring this appeal before their meeting All contributions may be sent to George Highsmith, Secretary of Coharie Farmers' Alliance, Coharie postoffice, Sampson county, N. C.

ROBT. HIGHSMITH,
President.
GEORGE HIGHSMITH, Sec'y.

We send this appeal to THE CINTON CAUCASIAN for publication, with the request that The Progressive Farmer copy.

GEO. HIGHSMITH,
W. R. HIGHSMITH,
T. M. PETERSON,
Committee.
W. S. BARNES, Sec'y and Treas.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The estimated population of the world is 1,450,000,000.

It is well known that rabbits, rats and squirrels all eat apples.

The camel will eat figs with all the relish that a person will.

While the girl of the period is shining in the parlor her mother is shining in the kitchen.

The lace ruffs of the cavaliers were a cause hissing and an offense in Roundhead eyes.

A lady visiting a hospital gave a soldier who had lost both his legs a tract on the sin of dancing.

France spends nearly 1,000,000 francs a year in providing warm meals for the poor school children.

The English Law Times reports general complaint among lawyers of lack of business. "Crime and contention are both declining."

It is well to varnish an oilcloth twice a year, and if you do a good one will last you as long as you want it to.

In Athens fifteen public schools remained closed all last year because the teachers refused to teach until their salaries should be raised.

Mr. W. W. Astor pays $25,000 a year rent for his London house.

Dead men tell no tales, but they leave no end of them in print.

Every father thinks there's no baby like his baby, and all the other fathers are glad of it.

Victor Hugo spends fifteen years in writing "Les Miserables," and we perceive how largely "genius is patience."

Last year the London youth wore their hat brims within half an inch of the nose. This year's fashion tilts the hat backward.

The state pipe of the shah of Persia is the most valuable tobacco pipe in the world, being worth £80,000. It is richly inlaid with precious stones.

In the new Anglo-French telephone cable the four cores are wound around each other in a spiral or strand to obviate the effects of induction.

Wear laced shoes that fit you, long enough and broad enough to allow the foot and toes their full natural expansion when standing your full weight upon them.

A commission has been appointed in England to inquire into the effect of coal dust in originating or extending explosions in coal mines.

There is a bell before the temple of Amarapura, Burmah, which is hung, after the Japanese fashion, low down near the ground, and which weighs over eighty tons.

The Rev. Dr. Theodore Cuyler has written a book on "How to Be a Pastor," in which he tells the best methods of looking after all sorts of church work, from visiting the sick to conducting revivals.

Angles may be converted into curves by a proper diet and the breathing of fresh air. Eat plenty of starchy food—fresh bread, potatoes, corn, beans; drink chocolate or, better still, milk. Eat puddings and as much fruit as you like.

A Wheeling journal announced that the people of that town would soon have the pleasure of seeing a certain actor "in his great role of King Lear in 'Macbeth.'" The paper has, however, since stated that it was misinformed as to the particular role, and interest in the approaching event has abated.

A man living in Talbot county, Ga., it is reported, has never attended services at a church, has never ridden on a train and never been to a city. Recently a gentleman offered to pay his fare to Columbus, but he refused to go.

The highest chimney in the world, that at Halsbruckner Hutte, near Freiburg, Saxony, has been finished. It is 460 feet high. Its diameter at base is 33 feet and 16 feet at the top, the inner diameter being 8 feet. It is built of clay stone.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Australia has 110,000,000 sheep.

Cold meats are more easily digested than warm ones.

It is estimated that every seal consumes about ten pounds of fish daily.

The man who undertakes to deceive God will not be true to his fellow men.

Set a dish of water in the oven with cakes when they are baking and they will seldom scorch.

Woman is so very faithful in her own attachments that she is unable to forgive change in man.

Scissors with silver handles that fold over and protect the sharp points are made for carrying in one's pocket.

Meringues should be put on puddings after they are slightly cool, as if the pudding be hot the eggs will liquefy.

Sympathy is a blessed thing, but one of the direst aggravations of ill health is the multitudinous advice of amateur physicians.

Why is it easier to remember that you have forgotten something than to remember what you have forgotten? But so it always is.

The largest number of emigrants ever carried by one ship left Queenstown in the Cunard steamer Cephalonia for Boston. She sailed with 1,440 passengers.

The Perfection of Dress Fitting.

Dressmaking has become a work of art, and only the true artists can model the figure as it must now appear. The bust must be fitted as for a statue, the lines and curving from the chest demands individual study, and not a wrinkle must appear over the short shoulders. The back! Oh, the back is the bete noir of the cutter, fitter and wearer. A small defect may pass in the front bodice, but the back must be perfection. It must be narrow across the shoulders and mold the hips as if it were a cast of plaster of paris.

All this must be done with fewer seams to the bodice. The sleeves are quite loose at the top, set in with a puff resting just so many inches over the shoulder, according to the height and width of the wearer, and the neck may be finished high or low, or worn without any band if the taste and style of the wearer so demands.

The Medici collar is in favor with those ladies who have long necks, but it must be admitted that they are warm for summer. Nothing tells the story of a homemade dress more plainly than the high collar. This part of the dress requires a skilled artist to make it a success.

The same precision must be carried to the skirts. They fit the hips as tightly as the bodice does the waist. The length must not differ a quarter of an inch from the required touching length, front and sides, while a few inches extra may be allowed for the slight "dip" at the back. To procure a plastic fit Paris dressmakers have cut the skirt on the bias. The lines of striped goods are made to meet in points in the front, and they must join perfectly in the widths, for there being no gathers or plaits the stripes show as on the back of a bodice. Such are the "umbrella skirts," and only the skilled hand can cut them.—New York World.

Mrs. Beecher's Birds.

If you are methodical in the treatment of your birds, you will find that all there is to do is accomplished easily and quickly. Some years since we had a large cage, the entire height and width of a window in the sewing room, and between two and three feet deep. In this cage we had fifty birds of different kinds. After one week's experience in caring for them we allowed one-half hour every morning to clean the cage, feed and bathe the birds and make them happy.

Taking out the gravel pan and putting a dozen bath tubs in its place, the pans, perches and feeding cups were now taken out, cleaned and the cups filled with the proper variety of food for each different kind of bird. This cleaning was all done by the time they had finished bathing. Then, removing the bath tubs and wiping the bottom of the cage dry, the gravel, perches and feeding cups were returned to their proper places and the work was done. That was all the care the birds needed till the next morning, unless once or twice a week they were given a bit of lettuce or egg, or a little raw beef.—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher in Ladies' Home Journal.

A Suggestive Tombstone.

A bright eyed Brooklyn friend whose family came from the wilds of Staten Island told me a funny story the other day. She said: "I started out to pay my devotion at the shrines of my ancestors, and for that purpose visited the ancient country churchyard in the interior of the island where several generations of our family are now buried. As I wandered among the grass grown mounds I came upon one newly made tomb in the shadow of the weather beaten walls of the old church. The fresh earth showed that it had been made within a week or two. No stone or 'monumental urn' yet marked the resting place of the dead, but in the middle of the mound was stuck an old fashioned palm leaf fan of the sort which you find in the pews of country churches. The identity of the departed was not known to me, but I thought the symbol—if that was what it was intended for—was at least suggestive. It was the grimmest sarcasm I ever encountered."—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Successful Seance.

Mr. Charles Bertram fairly outrivaled himself in a private seance given before Dr. Walsh, the archbishop of Dublin. Bertram presented a pack of cards to his grace, requesting him to draw one.

"The card you have drawn, your grace, said Bertram, "is the king of hearts."

"No," replied the archbishop, "it is the five of clubs."

"Well," said Bertram, in an astonished tone, "it is the first time I ever failed in that trick. Would you look at the card again?"

His grace looked, and instead of the five of clubs he saw a portrait of himself.

"I wasn't so much wrong after all," remarked Bertram gayly, "for surely your grace is the king of hearts in Ire—"

Piles! Piles!! Itching Piles!!!

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents.

DR. SWAYNE & SON,
oc 8—tf Philadelphia.

NEW DOUBLE COLUMN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bargains in Spring

AT

DRY GOODS. W. S. PARTRICK'S, SHOES.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS READ AND PONDER!

I have just received the largest, the prettiest, the most stylish and the

CHEAPEST

Line of Staple and Fancy Dry-Goods ever before carried in Clinton. You would all do well to come early to make your Spring selections,

MY MOTTO.---Strictly CASH, at the lowest possible PRICE

Respectfully,

W. S. PARTRICK.

W. R. KING & CO.

Remember that we have a full line of

Dry-Goods and Notions!

We will be glad to have you come in and examine our stock before buying.

We have in stock a line of Pants we will sell cheap.

If you have a cut, bruise or sore try "Neval & Bane Oil," which is the best healer we have ever seen.

We have just received a fine line of Confectioneries.

Mens' Hats, latest style and good quality, just received.

Best Coffee in town at a low figure.

Try our Flour, "Elmwood" brand," you will be sure to like it

Respectfully,

W. R. KING & CO.

The Campaign of Education.

"HE RULES WHO READS."

CÆSAR'S COLUMN. A Story of the Twentieth Century. By *Edmund Boisgilbert (Hon. Ignatius Donnelly).* "The most remarkable and thought-producing novel that the disturbed industrial and social conditions of the present have produced."—*Arena.* Cloth, $1.25. Paper, 50c.

A Swedish edition of the above—Cloth, $1.25. Paper, 75c. Norwegian and German translations are now in preparation.

DOCTOR HUGUET. A Novel. By the author of "Cæsar's Column." A wonderfully fascinating story, based on the most startling and original conception in literature Cloth, $1.25. Paper, 50c.

AN INDIANA MAN. By *LeRoy Armstrong.* "So true to the real life of modern politics as to seem more like history and biography than romance."—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.* "A story that holds the reader's attention from beginning to end."—*Chicago Herald.* Cloth, $1.00. Paper, 50c.

DRIVEN FROM SEA TO SEA; or, Just a-Campin'. By *C. C. Post.* This great anti-monopoly book was formerly published at $2.00 and $2.50 per volume. It is now first published in popular form, and profusely illustrated. "Since the days that Mrs. Stowe wrote the doom of the slave-driver in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' no author has struck a more vigorous blow in favor of the rights of the laborer."—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.* Cloth, $1.25. Paper, 50c.

A TRAMP IN SOCIETY. By *Robert H. Cowdrey.* "Thrilling and fascinating. . . . No one who reads it can restrain admiration for the man who can write a story that contains in its warp and woof so much that is helpful and bettering to humanity."—*Arkansaw Traveler.* Cloth, $1.25. Paper, 50c.

PIZARRO AND JOHN SHERMAN. By *Mrs. Marion Todd.* "This work will go far toward the solution of the financial problem, and it will prove a powerful lever in the overturning of Mammon's temple. It should be read by every American citizen."—*Farmers' Alliance Journal, Balto.* Paper, 25c.

TEN MEN OF MONEY ISLAND; or, The Primer of Finance. By *S. F. Norton.* "It makes the money question, which has bothered so many brains, as simple as the alphabet. It is a literary wonder in this, that it makes posting one's self on the fundamental principles of righteous finance as easy and pleasant reading as 'Robinson Crusoe.'"—*Lester C. Hubbard.* Paper, 25c.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF DELUSION. By *Mrs. Marion Todd.* "This book, by the most able and eloquent lady orator that graces the American platform, thoroughly takes from the tariff question the false and mistaken idea of 'Protection to American labor.'"—*Non-Conformist.* Paper, 25c.

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH, and his Satellites in Congress. By *Mrs. Marion Todd.* "A clear and cogent presentation of the facts relating to the suffrage question."—*Chicago Herald.* Cloth, $1.00. Paper, 50c.

IN OFFICE: A Story of Washington Life and Society. By *Lewis Vital Bogy.* A striking novel, the scene of which is laid in the National Capital, and which throws a peculiar side light on some of the mysteries of national politics. Paper, 25c.

A KENTUCKY COLONEL. By *Opie P. Read.* While this book advocates no political reform, it deserves a place with reform books as a notable example of the revival in American literature. A pure, bright American novel, wholesome in sentiment, sparkling with refined humor, strong in character portrayal, original in style—a book the reading of which will leave a pleasant memory in the mind forever. Cloth, $1.00. Paper, 50c.

THE LITTLE GIANT CYCLOPEDIA and Treasury of Ready Reference. By *K. L. Armstrong.* A Million and One Facts and Figures. 60 full-page colored maps, 30 colored charts, plates and diagrams. 2500 useful tables, recipes, etc. Revised to date, with latest census, &c. A world of valuable information in one handy volume. The very best book of its kind. Price in flexible morocco, stamped in gold leaf, with rededges, $1.00.

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Address, THE CAUCASIAN, Clinton, N. C.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING qualified as administrator of Thomas Bradshaw, deceased, hereby gives notice to all creditors holding claims against the estate of the said Thomas Bradshaw to present them, duly authenticated, on or before the 18th day of February, 1893, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

MATHEW J. BRADSHAW, Adm'r
M. C. RICHARDSON, Att'y.
This 17th of February, 1892.—4t

Notice to Creditors

HAVING THIS DAY QUALIFIED as Administrators upon the estate of the late J. W. Tart, notice is hereby given to all creditors of said estate to present their claims duly proven to undersigned within one year from date of this notice or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovers, all persons indebted to said estate must make immediate payment. This Feb. 4th 1892

A. D. TART, } Adm'rs.
P. B. TART. }

fe 25—6t.

A First-Class BARBER SHOP.

If you wish a first-class Shave, Hair Cut, Shampoon or Mustache Dye, call at my place of business on Wall Street, three doers from the corner of M. Hanstein's, there you will find me at all hours.

RAZORS SHARP, SHEARS KEEN!

If you want a good job don't fail to call on me. J. H. SIMMONS,
apr8—tf Barber.

REMOVAL!

J. T GREGORY

Has removed his Tailoring Establishment from his old stand to his office on Sampson Street, next to the M. E. Church.

The great and original leader in low prices for men's clothes. Economy in cloth and money will force you to give him a call.

☞ Latest Fashion plates always on hand. June 7th. 1yr.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sale of Land!

BY VIRTUE OF POWER OF SALE contained in mortgage deed made by Stephen H Melvin and wife on the 5th day of April 1888 and duly recorded in book 68 page 464 of Registers office of Sampson county, I will sell by public sale for cash at the court house door in Clinton on the 12th day of March 1892, two tracts or parcils of lands situated in McDaniel's township Sampson county, 1st tract adjoining the lands of Elizabeth I Melvin, Levenia C. Fowler, Sarah A. Highsmith and others, on the East side of South River and containing 27 acres more or less. 2nd tract adjoining the lands of James Furmage, John Simmons and others, containing 50 acres more or less. For more particular description of which reference is made to book 68 page 464 of Registers of deeds office. This Feb. 10th 1892

M. C. RICHARDSON, Attorney, O. P. WHITE, Mortgagee.
fe-11—4t.

Mortgage Sale.

NOTICE BY VIRTUE OF THE power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed made by Josiah Westbrook and wife, Clarissa Westbrook to Uriah Hill, dated the 11th day of Feb. 1883 and duly registered in book 58 pages 243 and 244 in the office of the Register of Deeds of Sampson county, The undersigned will sell by public auction at the court house door in Clinton N. C., on the 26th day of March 1892, a certain tract of land situated in the county of Sampson and State N. C., and in Newton Grove township, adjoining the lands of J. H Thornton, S. Elmore, Jas. F. Ingram and others, containing ten acres more or less. Terms of sale, cash. Place of sale, Court House, Clinton, N. C. Time of sale, twelve o'clock.

This Feb. 18th 1892.

URIAH HILL.
fe 25—5t.

Buy your Shoes of W. S. PARTRICK.